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Part One
Pages 1-8

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CORNELL GETS A HEAT

Her Crew's Barren Victory at Henley by a Row-over.

LEANDERS LEFT OUT BY THE START

London's Crack Oarsmen Not Ready for the Race When Word Was Given for Their Heat.

CORNELL TO ROW NEW COLLEGE TO-DAY

Argonauts Beaten for the Stewards' Challenge Cup—The Canadian Single Sculler Defeated.

LONDON, July 9.—Cornell University's eight-oared crew to-day got as far as the right to row in the semi-final heats for the Grand Challenge Cup at the Henley regatta. They had been drawn to row against the Leander eight—the present holders of the cup—and the two crews were to meet in the final one of the three heats. The Leanders were favorites for the race, being considered the best eight in England, and a fine struggle was expected as well as a crucial test of the short, choppy stroke rowed by the Cornell boys, against the long, sweeping, and scientific stroke rowed by the Leanders.

But there was a mess about starting the crews, the Leander men not being ready when the word was given, and Cornell rowed slowly over the course alone, coming to the finishing line on a paddle. Their time for the course, one mile and 550 yards—a trifle less than one and a third miles—was 8:11. This is more than one minute less than the crew has frequently rowed over the course in practice, and shows how leisurely the American boys took things after they found they had no competitors in the heat.

Every American here regretted that the heat should have been so completely barren of anything in the way of credit to the Cornell lads. The members of the crew freely expressed their regrets that there was such a "fluke" or misunderstanding regarding the start, as they feel sure they could have beaten the Leanders. The Ithaca oarsmen are in perfect physical condition, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, undoubtedly made to influence the betting, and were confident of victory when they took their seats in their shell and started for Regatta Island, which is the starting point for the race.

The Leander crew protested against the heat being awarded to Cornell, on the ground that they were given no chance to win, and that they had notified the referee, Mr. Willan, that they were not ready before he gave the word for the start. The appeal was made to the Stewards, who, under the regatta rules, are a final court of appeal in such cases.

The Stewards met after the day's sport and after a long discussion gave the heat to Cornell, sustaining the decision of Umpire Willan in so doing. They adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee, while deeply regretting this most unfortunate misunderstanding, feel that they must abide by the laws of boat racing, and cannot review the decision of the umpire and starter.

Mr. Lehmann, coach of the London Rowing Club, endeavored to effect some sort of an arrangement with the Cornell crew by which they would either consent to row against Leander or else, in case they should beat the New College crew to-morrow, would agree that Leander should have a bye, and so a chance to take part in the final heat, on the ground that Cornell, through her "fluke" victory, had practically obtained a bye.

But the Cornell crew, probably incited to their stand by their professional coach, Courtney, "stood upon their right," which, of course, they have perfectly good grounds for doing, and insisted upon having the heat declared theirs.

The stand which the Cornell men have taken has created much feeling against the crew here, as it is considered unsportsmanlike, though it is in perfect accord with rowing rules.

The trouble which resulted in the row-over occurred in the third heat of the series of trial heats for the Grand Challenge Cup. The Trinity Hall (Cambridge) Rowing Club crew had beaten that of the London Rowing Club by six lengths, and the Eton College crew had beaten the Thames Rowing Club's eight by a length and a quarter in the first two heats. While these heats aroused a vast amount of enthusiasm among the throngs of English people, they only served to whet the appetites of the thousands of Americans, who, packed on the shores or the grand stands or crowded on the house boats, launches, and other craft that were moored in the river, were anxiously awaiting the heat that had an international character. It was to them the one event of the day, and after the two preliminary heats were ended the American eagle spread its wings and made itself heard, principally through the medium of the college cry:

"Cornell! Cornell! yell! yell! yell! Cornell!"

Then came the fiasco.

It came about in this way. The Cornell and Leander crews had taken up their positions at the starting point, the Cornell crew being on the Berkshire side of the river, the side that happened to be the best to-day, as the wind was blowing briskly off that shore.

When the crews were ready, Mr. Willan asked the usual question, "Are you ready?" Colson, the Cornell coxswain, answered, "Yes," and Mr. Willan is positive that some one from the Leander boat gave the same reply. After a few seconds he gave the word, "Go!"

Both crews took the water at the same instant, Cornell's men setting a strong and rapid stroke, and shooting away from the Leander crew, but about one-half of whom were rowing. There had been a fatal misunderstanding by the Leander crew, and after four very ragged strokes, their shell came to a standstill.

The umpire's launch steamed alongside, and then came protests from Beggs, the coxswain, and Kent, the stroke of the Leander eight, who shouted that they had said "No!" in answer to the referee's question as to whether they were ready. There was excitement and confusion all about, and the referee waved his hand as if to try and stop the Cornell boys. But the collegians rowed on, and, after the Leander crew had announced that they would protest the heat, the umpire's boat followed the Cornell boys over the course.

When about half the course had been covered, the Cornell eight being cheered on by their fellow-students, who stood on the banks or ran along the towpath, the Cornell coxswain saw the Leanders had pulled up. So he had the crew stop rowing hard, so that the men might not tire themselves and affect their speed in case the heat had to be rowed over again. But they kept on over the course to the finish, crossing the line to a merry chorus of cheers, though these lacked the true American snap and ring, when the vast crowd at the finish saw that it was not a race, but a row-over, the cause of which they could not, of course, understand, as the Leander crew did not come over the course, but rowed away to their quarters at Temple Island after their failure to get a start.

The Ithaca men were greeted with bursts of cheers by the spectators, many of whom took up the Cornell cry, which was started by the friends of the crew and repeated again and again all along both shores.

The crews, as they rowed in this unfortunate heat, were made up as follows:

Cornell University—F. B. Matthews, (bow,) E. O. Spillman, C. G. Hagar, F. W. Freeborn, T. F. Fennell, C. P. Dyer, C. A. Sims, J. Hall, (stroke,) F. D. Colson, (coxswain.)

Leander Boat Club—G. W. N. Graham, (bow,) J. A. Ford, H. Graham, T. J. G. Duncanson, W. B. Stewart, C. D. Bucknell, M. C. Pilkington, C. W. Kent, (stroke,) C. F. Bigg, (coxwain.)

Cornell's eight will row against the crew of New College, Oxford, which to-day drew a bye, in the second trial heats to-morrow. The crews from Eton and Trinity Hall will also row, and the winners of the two heats will earn places in the final heat to be rowed the last day of the regatta. Some oarsmen regard the New College crew as a faster one than the Leander eight. It is stroked by C. M. Pittman, stroke of the Oxford University crew during the last two years.

In the first of the Grand Challenge Cup heats Trinity Hall had an easy victory over the London eight, the time of the winners being 7:30. In the second heat the Eton College Club had a very much closer race against the Thames Club crew, winning by a length and a quarter in 7:34.

The Argonaut Rowing Club's four, from Toronto, and the four of the London Rowing Club rowed a terrific race in the first heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup. The Argonauts reached a stroke of forty-two to the minute, and the Londoners rowed at a forty stroke. There was never a distance of half a length between them, and first one led by a few feet and then the other.

The London boat was only three feet ahead at the finish, covering the course in 8:01½.

In the race for the silver goblets, pair oars, the Thames Rowing Club's pair, Broughton and Muttlebury, beat the pair from Lady Margaret College of Cambridge. The Nickalls brothers of the London Rowing Club beat the New College pair in the second heat.

For the Thames Challenge Cup the St. Johns (Oxford) Rowing Club eight won from the Thames Club in 7:38, and the Amsterdam crew defeated that from Lady Margaret College (Cambridge) in 7:35 1-5.

The London Rowing Club's four defeated the Henley Club's crew in 8:42 for the Wyfold Cup. First Trinity beat Trinity Hall, Calus College (Cambridge) defeated the Kingston Rowing Club, and the Molesey Club defeated the Thames Rowing Club.

Trinity crew defeated Calus College in the four-oared race for the Visitors' Challenge Cup in 8:14.

In the first heat for diamond sculls, Guy Nickalls had a row-over. In the second heat, Guinness of the Leander Club defeated E. A. Thompson of the Argonaut Club of Toronto. Thompson was extremely unlucky, for on his eighteenth stroke his shell struck a pile, and he had a narrow escape from being upset.

Guinness won by six lengths. He covered the course to Mail.

It was a perfect day for the races, with a bright sun and a refreshing breeze.

The river presented a beautiful sight. The houseboats and launches that lined the course were profusely decorated with bunting and flowers. On the banks were hundreds of tents, literally covered with floral designs and flags, the American, English, and French colors predominating.

The barges of Baliol, St. John, and other Oxford and Cambridge colleges lay at anchor near the winning post, surrounded by a great number of launches, among them W. W. Astor's Mignonette, Lord Charles Beresford's Phantom, Sir H. E. D. Gooch's Mascotte, and the launches of the Lethalan Club, the Sports Club, the Thames Rowing Club, and many others.

United States Ambassador Bayard and wife and the officials of the American Embassy had a special launch, and a large party of Americans were on board the houseboat Rouge-et-Noir, one of the finest of that kind of craft on the river. She was decorated with awnings, flags, and flowers, and looked like a floating palace. Among those on board of her were the Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and wife; Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, the Misses Grace, Messrs. Douglas and Samuel Sothern, Mr. F. H. Howell, and Mr. B. Howell of New-York. The Rouge-et-Noir will remain here a week, and it is expected that the party on board will be the guests of the American Embassy, and of Secretary Roosevelt, Lieut. Commander Cowles, and Commodore McNair and wife. Ambassador Bayard left the Rouge-et-Noir early in the day and witnessed the races from the umpire's boat.

Messrs. F. G. Mackay and W. J. Ritchie and their wives of California entertained many guests on board their launch. The party included C. M. Palmer and wife of Minneapolis, Lord and Lady King, Lady Peyton, and Gen. Sayor of the Royal Dragoons. The music was furnished by the Hungarian Band. Elias Jessurun entertained a party of Americans on board his launch. On Mr. Newton Crane's launch the guests included Judge Leferve of Colorado, E. M. Judson of St. Louis, Miss Kirkpatrick of Colorado, Miss Sterger of Memphis, and Miss Jackson of St. Louis.

COMMENTS OF LONDON PAPERS.

Cornell's Rowing a Surprise, but the Start a Fiasco.

LONDON, July 9.—The Graphic, commenting on the result of the heat which was awarded to the Cornell crew at Henley to-day in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup, will say to-morrow that the friends of the American crew were magnanimous when they saw their champions row over the course alone and forbore to exult over the discomfiture of the Leander eight, though they naturally cheered and waved flags.

The Morning Post will say that the Cornell-Leander contest was a miserable fiasco, the holders of the cup losing their prize in a most unsatisfactory manner. Col. Willan, The Post will further say, did not feel that he would be justified in recalling the Americans, although he certainly had the power to do so.

Of the heat in the race for the Stewards' Cup, between the four of the London Rowing Club and the Argonaut four of Toronto, The Post will say it was possibly the very best four-oared race ever seen at Henley.

The Daily News will say: "The Cornell crew's rowing over the course alone surprised everybody except those who saw the start. It was a disastrous affair altogether."

The Standard will say everybody on the umpire's launch, except Col. Willan, heard the Leanders reply "No" to his question if they were ready.

According to Sporting Life's account of the heat, when Umpire Willan asked the crews if they were ready, two or three of the Leander men were backing water. They shouted "No," but the wind evidently prevented the starter from hearing them, and the signal was given. The Yankees got to work at once, while the Leanders, after fiddling with their oars for a couple of short strokes, lay on their sweeps. They had not moved half a length from the stakeboat.

In discussing the decision giving the heat to Cornell, Sporting Life says:

"Of course, many people blame Col. Willan for not recalling the Cornell boat, but they must not forget that the referee has complete control of any event he adjudicates upon, and no amount of appealing to the Board of Stewards or the committee will avail. When once his fiat has gone forth, there is no rescinding. Col. Willan had the courage of his convictions. He may have been right, or he may have been wrong. Any semblance of partiality for the English crew would have opened the floodgate of American wrath."

Of the second heat for the Diamond Sculls, Sporting Life will say:

"But for Thompson's mishap, there is no telling how the event would have gone. The way he went after Guinness was a caution. He gained fully three lengths in a little over a furlong. This, coupled with his hard racing in the fours, took too much out of the 'Kanuck,' and he had to ease up in the last quarter mile. His pluck gained him much applause."

Sporting Life will further say that during the afternoon Col. Willan offered a prize worth £100 for the Leanders and Cornells to contest for to-morory after the regatta closes. It is not known whether or not they have accepted the offer.

Police Withdrawn from the Henry House.

Police Superintendent McKelvey of Brooklyn yesterday withdrew his men from the house of the murdered miser, Charles W. Henry, 95 South Portland Avenue; Walter Henry, who has been appointed administrator of his father's estate, taking charge.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS OUT

His Resignation Offered to the Republican County Committee.

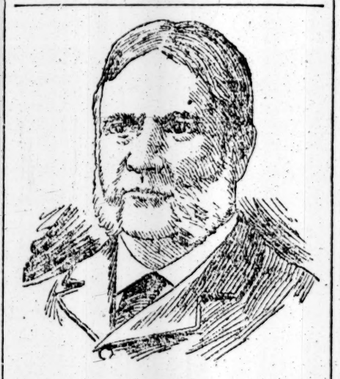
HOSTILITY TO THE MAYOR DENIED

Politicians Recall, However, that Several Men Mr. Bliss Recommended for Office Were Not Appointed.

Politicians were talking two days ago of a coolness between Cornelius N. Bliss, the most aggressive anti-Platt man in this city, and Mayor Strong. Something was said about it in The New-York Times yesterday morning. Later in the day it came out that Mr. Bliss had resigned from the Republican County Committee. There were rumors that this meant a three-cornered fight—Platt on one corner, Mayor Strong and the Brookfield men on another, and Mr. Bliss on the third.

There is not material available for a fight of this sort, and little credence was given the rumor, but here is a story which was told in connection with Mr. Bliss's retirement:

"Mr. Bliss has been and is now one of Mayor Strong's warmest friends and most loyal supporters. He not only believes Mayor Strong and Mr. Brookfield are right,



Cornelius N. Bliss,
Who Has Resigned from the Republican County Committee.

but he believes Mr. Platt is wrong, so he is on the best of terms with the Strong-Brookfield-Cruger-Thomas-McCook element in the party.

"As one member of this element, and one of the most prominent, he has indorsed numerous applicants for office. He is a man of prominence in National and State as well as local politics. His influence has been counted great by those who have wanted jobs. So many office-seekers have believed that Mr. Bliss's indorsement was mighty with the Mayor that they have worried him very much to secure it.

"Mr. Bliss has occasionally indorsed men whom he thought qualified for the places. He has supposed the men would meet with Mayor Strong's approval. In some instances he has understood they were to receive the offices they wanted. Then all at once the Mayor has appointed somebody else.

"When this has occurred the situation has been somewhat embarrassing to Mr. Bliss. He has not criticised the Mayor, but the applicant has wondered why, with Mr. Bliss's indorsement, the office was not forthcoming.

"Mr. Bliss supposed, as did many other anti-Platt Republicans, that Thomas Hamilton was to be a Fire Commissioner. Mr. Sheffield was appointed instead.

"Mr. Bliss and others favored the re-appointment of Fred Gibbs's friend, Clarence W. Meade, as a Police Justice. Two days before the appointments were made they thought he was as good as on the bench. Mayor Strong thought otherwise. This upset their calculations, and spoiled the political effect which Meade's appointment would have had in Fred Gibbs's district.

"Mr. Gibbs had gone against Brookfield in the county fight because Gibbs favored Hamilton Fish for Speaker, and he must needs keep solid with Mr. Platt on that account.

"Now, all these things in the way of indorsing applicants for office, coupled with failure to secure some he had indorsed, are not to the liking of a man like Mr. Bliss, and he preferred to drop his connection with the County Committee. He is on the most intimate terms with Mayor Strong, and is in full sympathy with Mr. Brookfield, Gen. McCook, and the other anti-Platt Republicans. But he is disgusted with the whole business of distributing patronage. He is tired of posing as one of Mr. Strong's close friends and advisers, the leader of the anti-Platt forces, the head of the delegation from his district, whose indorsement does not count with the Mayor."

Mr. Bliss sent the following letter to one of his colleagues in the committee from the Eleventh District:

117 Duane St., June 25, 1895.

John C. O'Connor, Esq., 24 East Thirty-third Street:

My Dear Sir: I have retained my membership in the Republican County Committee until now, presuming that a reorganization would be had under the new apportionment, and that I could then retire without the formality of a resignation. It seems to me that the radical changes in the Assembly districts will make the continuance of the old representation inconvenient; but as it has been determined not to make the necessary changes at present, I must ask to be relieved as a delegate from the present Eleventh Assembly District, on account of intended absence from the city during part of the months of August and September, when such business as the committee will have to do must be attended to. Please present my resignation to the delegates from the district in season to enable them to fill the vacancy prior to the next meeting of the County Committee, and believe me, very truly yours,

C. N. BLISS.

Mr. Bliss, when questioned by reporters yesterday afternoon, discussed the situation a little more fully.

"I wrote this letter June 25," he said, "and allowed it to lie on my desk until July 5, when I forwarded it to Mr. O'Connor. I think it explains itself. During August and a part of September I am going to be away.

"My connection with the committee has had an unpleasant feature on account of the office seekers. My name was put up as the head of the delegation from the Eleventh District, and, as a rule, I was beseiged by a dozen or twenty men who wanted office every day. My mail was filled with letters from men who wanted office, and they came to me at my house on the same business. Some of the men I knew personally, and knew they were qualified for the positions they wanted, and I indorsed their candidacy. But I am not fitted for the duties of an officer broker, and so long as I was considered the leader from my district there was no escape from them."

"A story has been published that there has been a falling out between yourself and Mayor Strong," said the reporters.

"There is no foundation for a story that we have had a falling out," said Mr. Bliss. "I indorse the Mayor in all that he has done, including his mistakes, because I believe he has been honest when he has made them. I am also prepared to indorse what he will do, because I have the entire confidence in his intention to do right."

"As to the fact that the Mayor did not reappoint Police Justice Meade?" said the reporters.

"I do not care to go into details," said Mr. Bliss. "Mayor Strong has appointed several persons whom I have warmly indorsed for various positions."

"Will you be back to attend the State Convention?"

"I don't know about that."

"What about the plan to increase the State Committee?"

Mr. Bliss is Chairman of the informal committee which is conducting this anti-Platt move.

"I think," he said, "that the replies we have received from Republicans all over the State show that there is a sentiment in favor of it, and that the proposed scheme has merits. We are abused by some newspapers, principally Democratic, for using the money of the American Protective Tariff League in working up sentiment on this matter. We have not, however, been compelled to draw from the league's funds. We have a little of our own left."

In the district which Mr. Bliss in part represented in the County Committee there is further trouble. It is here that John Sabine Smith and Job E. Hedges, Mayor Strong's secretary, are having a pretty struggle for supremacy. The members of the County Committee are M. J. McCann, John S. Smith, J. C. O'Connor, Alexander V. Campbell, and Edward S. Flow. Mr. Bliss took no active part in the trouble, but his sympathies were supposed to be with Hedges. A majority of the others are with Mr. Smith, so there was a most uncongenial atmosphere in the post of County Committeeman for Mr. Bliss.

The resignation of Mr. Bliss will have an important effect on the politics of his Assembly district. There is likely to be a scramble for the vacancy, in which it is probable the faction headed by Mr. Smith will be the winner. James W. Auten, who was formerly a member of the county organization, and is one of Secretary Hodges's political opponents, was said to be Mr. Bliss's most probable successor.

Mr. Brookfield said last night he was not surprised at Mr. Bliss's retirement.

"He told me two months ago that he intended to resign," said the Commissioner.

REPAIRING THE DEFENDER

A Bronze Bolster to be Fitted in Place of One of Aluminum Which Broke in Last Sunday's Trial.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 9.—A large gang of workmen was at work on the Defender to-day, putting on the finishing touches. A new bronze bolster was made and set in the place of the aluminum one at the masthead which broke during the trip with the Colonia Sunday. The eyes of the rigging rested upon the bolster to prevent chafing, and the break caused the standing rigging to slacken and a great strain came on the hollow iron brace that runs from the mast at the deck to the bilge on the port side, causing it to bend several inches.

The strain on the rigging caused by the bending of the brace caused the thimbles in the splices at the turn-buckles on the shrouds to break. New thimbles of galvanized iron were put in to-day. Solid steel braces to replace the hollow ones are being put in.

The Vigilant arrived from Newport this morning. She made the trip in forty-five minutes. Mr. Willard is anxious for a trial with the Defender. He believes that with the alterations made in the yachts, that the Defender will have her hands full when she tackles the Vigilant in the races. It is reported that the Defender and the Vigilant are to go out together for a trial this week, but it is doubtful if the Defender will be ready before the latter part of the week.

Mr. Iselin is so pleased with the way the yacht carried her sail in the two trials that he has decided to have her spread of canvas increased, and has ordered a new 105-foot boom. This is three feet longer than the one she now has. The Vigilant is at Bristol, in fine condition for a race, and it is very probable that the Defender will be tried against the old cup defender over a regular course on Friday or Saturday.

OTTAWA'S POLITICAL CRISIS

The Ministers Who Resigned Will Withdraw Their Resignations on Certain Stated Conditions.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 9.—The excitement in the political situation here to-night is not so intense as it was last evening, but the Government has not yet escaped from the dilemma of the Manitoba school case, which threatens its destruction. The three Ministers—Sir Adolphe Caron and Messrs. Ouimet and Angers—are still on strike. Their resignations are in the hands of the Premier, but they will withdraw them on certain conditions.

Late this afternoon the Premier was advised of the terms upon which they would return to their duties. What they now ask is for a Fall session, not one in January, and that all reference to the Manitoba Government be struck out of the declaration of policy which the Government made in Parliament. Will the Government do this? is now the question.

In the House this afternoon Mr. Laurier moved that that body adjourn until such time as the vacancies for the Province were filled in the Cabinet. The French Ministers sent word to their supporters to vote with the Government until such time as the negotiations with the Premier were completed. They did this, and consequently raised the Government majority from five yesterday to thirty-nine to-day.

Lord Aberdeen arrived by special train to-day, and was busy with his Ministers trying to heal up the breach. The Countess of Aberdeen occupied a seat beside the Speaker during the proceedings in the House this afternoon.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY DROWNED

Terry Tufft, His Wife, and Three Children Capsized While Sailing.

BATH, N. Y., July 9.—A drowning accident occurred just off Bluff Point, on Lake Keuka, at about 1 o'clock to-day, by which five persons lost their lives. Terry Tufft, with his wife and three children, left Gibson's Landing in a sailboat to cross the lake. A strong wind was blowing, and when opposite the point the boat was capsized, and the whole party was drowned. No one saw the accident, and the boat was not discovered until 3 o'clock, when the bodies were recovered in about ten feet of water.

The Tuffts lived on a small vineyard near Gibson, where they came last April.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC'S INDEPENDENCE

Celebrated with Great Enthusiasm—Review of Troops.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, July 9.—Independence Day was enthusiastically celebrated throughout the republic. The President reviewed here 5,000 regular troops, and 15,000 National Guardsmen.

The Mississippi Campaign.

JACKSON, Miss., July 9.—J. K. Vardaman of Le Flore County, free-silver candidate for Governor, has written a letter announcing his withdrawal from the fight for the reason, he says, that he "sees he cannot win." This leaves the contest between H. C. McCabe of Vicksburg, the sound money candidate, and Senator A. J. McLaurin, the sixteen-to-one champion.

Health Board Considers Plans.

The Board of Health held a secret session yesterday to consider plans for public baths proposed by the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy, at the suggestion of Mayor Strong.

Plans were submitted and were referred to a sub-committee of the board, consisting of President Wilson and Commissioner Fowler.

FROM THE BATTERY TO THE HARLEM RIVER BY CABLE AND ELECTRICITY.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company announces that its new street railroad, operated by underground electricity, and extending from the Harlem River south through Lenox Avenue, thence west through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence south through Manhattan Avenue to connect with the Columbus Avenue cable road at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, is now open to the public, making a through route by cable and electricity from the Battery to the Harlem.

Free transfers to and from the Columbus Avenue cable cars.

A single fare of 5 cents from the Battery to the Harlem River.

The first successful underground electdic road in America.—Adv.

M'LAUGHLIN SECURES BAIL

The ex-Inspector Released from the Tombs by Justice Gaynor.

TWO MEN GIVE BONDS FOR $30,000

Appeal from the Judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer—The Case to be Heard in October.

Ex-Inspector William W. McLaughlin, convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of extorting $50 from Francis J. Seagrist, Jr., through the medium of his ward man, James Burns, while he was Captain of the First Police Precinct, was released from the Tombs yesterday by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court on $30,000 bail.

The men who gave bail for McLaughlin were Leo Schlesinger, the tow manufacturer of 129 and 131 Crosby Street, and Jacob Henry Rothschild, a member of the cloak manufacturing firm of M. Jonasson & Co. of Broadway and Franklin Street.

The release was due to the granting by Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, of a certificate of "reasonable doubt whether the judgment rendered in the Court of Oyer and Terminer" on June 19 against McLaughlin "for the crime of extortion should stand." The certificate acts as a stay of the sentence of imprisonment in State prison for two years and a half, pending an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Although the fact that Justice Gaynor had decided in McLaughlin's favor was generally known in the city Monday night, the ex-Inspector was not aware of it until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the news was taken to him by Warden Fallon of the Tombs, where he had been confined since his conviction. The ex-Inspector was greatly encouraged by the news. He said to the Warden:

"I was sure that the decision would be in my favor. There is justice in the world after all."

To the reporters who called at the prison early yesterday morning to see him, McLaughlin was very reticent. He declined to discuss the opinion of Justice Gaynor, and said that he remained silent by advice of counsel.

"I would like to talk to you reporters," he said, "but you see I have nothing to say except that naturally I am glad that those who knew me best still stand by me. I am grateful to those faithful friends. The reporters have always treated me fairly, and that is all I ask."

His counsel, Abraham I. Elkus and A. B. McCall, called on him early yesterday morning, and remained in consultation with him for several hours. Then they busied themselves in making the necessary arrangements for securing the release of their client on bail. McLaughlin had not seen any member of his family since his conviction, and even when his release on bail was assured, he clung to his resolution not to see them while in prison. When his counsel asked him if he desired to have his wife visit him, he said:

"No, I don't wish to see her until I am a free man."

When the counsel for McLaughlin called on Assistant District Attorney Davis to make arrangements for bail, Mr. Davis said that he would not interpose any objection to the release of the prisoner. He said he would ask for a bond of $30,000 and two good sureties, in addition to the $17,500 bail which was given by the Inspector on the indictments not yet tried. Leo Schlesinger and Jacob Henry Rothschild were produced as bondsmen for McLaughlin. The bonds were drawn up in the District Attorney's office, the amount being left blank, as that was to be fixed by Justice Gaynor.

Mr. Schlesinger gave as security the building at 129 and 131 Crosby Street and 1, 3, and 5 Jersey Street, which he owns, and which is valued at $290,000, and also a half interest in the Jaeger Building, at Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, which is valued at $400,000. Mr. Rothschild gave as security for his part of the bond the dwelling at 214 West Seventy-second Street, in which he lives, and in which he owns an equity of $40,000. These sureties were acceptable to Assistant District Attorney Davis, and, after all the preliminaries had been arranged, McLaughlin, in custody of Deputy Sheriff Kelly and accompanied by his counsel, was driven over to Brooklyn.

The proceedings in Brooklyn were very simple. Application was made by McLaughlin's lawyers to Justice Gaynor in the forenoon for McLaughlin's release on bail, and the Justice signified his willingness to let McLaughlin out on bail under proper bonds. He fixed 2 o'clock as the hour for the hearing.

Promptly at the hour of 2 o'clock two coaches containing McLaughlin and party rolled up before the Kings County Court House, where Gen. Horatio C. King, who was retained by McLaughlin as advisory counsel, was waiting. A. I. Elkus represented Col. James, counsel for McLaughlin. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy represented the New-York District's Attorney's office. McLaughlin looked to be in good health and seemed the most unconcerned of all.

The entire party was ushered into Justice Gaynor's private room, where the bail bond was read and signed by the two bondsmen. The bond was indorsed as follows by Justice Gaynor:

I fix bail at $30,000 and deem it ample. I am not impressed by the suggestion that the defendant may run away. He and all of us will be gone in a few years, and it will not then matter much, except that the memory of his flight and vagabondage may leave to our posterity a more lasting and salutary impression than his imprisonment would.

This ceremony over, the party returned to the coaches and was driven back to this city.

At the ex-Inspector's house, at 449 West Twenty-second Street, last night, no information could be obtained as to his plans for the future.

Assistant District Attorney Davis, who is in charge of the District Attorney's office in the absence of Col. Fellows, declined to discuss Justice Gaynor's decision, which is so adverse to the prosecution. He said that, as a lawyer and as the representative of the District Attorney, it would not be proper or becoming in him to criticise the opinion of a Supreme Court Justice.

District Attorney Fellows and Justice Barrett, before whom McLaughlin was tried, are now in Europe. Messrs. Daniel G. Rollins and Austen G. Fox, who assisted at the prosecution, were not in the city yesterday, and their opinion of the action of Justice Gaynor could not be obtained.

Counsel for McLaughlin filed with the County Clerk yesterday and also with the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer the formal notices of appeal from the judgment of that court in the conviction of McLaughlin. The appeal is to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which will not meet until October. By the appeal it is intended to bring up for review Justice Cullen's order vacating the stay that had been granted by Judge Pratt of Brooklyn and denying the motion to have the trial of the indictment changed to some other county.

The defense has sixty days in which to prepare the necessary papers for the appeal, and can obtain an extension of time if necessary. A bill of exceptions is to be prepared, and when prepared it must be signed by Justice Barrett, before whom the case was tried. There is no possibility of the appeal coming before the General Term until October.

Should the decision of the General Term be adverse to the defendant the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals for final adjudication.

Accidentally Shot and Killed.

ONEONTA, N. Y., July 9.—Seymour Smith, son of S. G. Smith of Plainfield, N. J., was shot and instantly killed at Hartwick, eighteen miles from this place, yesterday afternoon. Smith, with a companion, was bathing, when a young man of the name of Sternberg came along, shooting frogs. While he was explaining the working of his rifle to the boys the weapon was discharged, the bullet entering Smith's left breast. Smith was fifteen years old. His father is a tea finisher and packer at 129 Water Street, New-York.

John Hess Killed by an Engine.

John Hess, fifty-eight years old, of 687 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed last evening by Engine 96 of the Long Island Railroad at Montrose Avenue and Bogart Street. Engineer Henry De Long of 182 Eighth Street, Long Island City, was arrested.

HEAVY DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

The September Option Drops 5 Cents in New-York and Chicago, with Corresponding Losses Abroad.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Wheat sustained another disastrous break to-day. The weakest period was during the last hour's trading, the maximum of loss being reached at the close.

The quantity of long wheat that came out to-day was not only large, but it came in continuous streams, and the only buyers were shorts, who were not at all anxious about taking the offerings. Several lines were sold out to-day which have until now weathered the 18-cent decline, but whose owners have finally thrown up their hands and acknowledged defeat.

The demoralization which became so pronounced yesterday was still at work when the market opened to-day, and, despite assiduous talk by the bulls and dispatches recording damage to Spring wheat in the Northwest, there was nobody willing to step in as a friend of the grain. The sentiment was still for lower prices, the arrival of fifty-four cars of new wheat at this point, and the belief that the Government report, which will be issued to-morrow, will be bearish, going a great way to encourage sellers.

Foreign markets were keeping pace with the decline on this side, Liverpool quoting a loss of ¾@1½d, Berlin 2½@3¼ marks, Paris 10 centimes, and Antwerp 25 centimes. Export clearances at the seabord were light, and no sales to foreigners were reported. Cash wheat was weak and lower, relatively with the futures. September wheat opened from 67⅛c to 67⅝c, declined to 62½c, closing at 62⅝c—4¼c lower than yesterday. Estimated receipts for to-morrow are ten cars.

Wheat broke nearly 5 cents per bushel yesterday under bearish news, which filled the market after the opening hour. The day began with promise of steady prices, and with a possible recovery of some portion of Monday's loss of 3 cents. When the turn came, reports from all quarters helped it on. From that time holders of wheat hastened to unload their contracts. September options, which had closed Monday at 71⅝ cents per bushel, declined to 66¾ cents. December closed at 69¼ cents, against 73¾ cents on Monday. Lowest and closing prices were alike. Sales reached 11,785,000 bushels. The decline has now reached from 19 to 20 cents per bushel, of which 8 cents has been lost this week. Corn lost ⅝c yesterday, on sales of 745,000 bushels.

GOV. MORTON ON PRIVATE BUSINESS

In His Office Here He Sees a Few of the Chiefs, However.

Gov. Morton was at his office in Nassau Street yesterday. A few politicians called to see him, but he devoted most of the day to private business.

The Governor reached the city about 10 A. M., from Ellerslie, and drove at once to his office. During the day ex-Judge Robertson of Westchester County, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and ex-Senator Platt called.

Gov. Morton said, early in the afternoon, to a reporter for The New-York Times, that he had come to the city to attend to some private matters. "I may remain over night," he said, "returning to Ellerslie to-morrow forenoon."

A Republican morning paper yesterday said that some who were especially interested in securing a modification of the Excise law would probably wait on the Governor, and ask him to call the Legislature together to consider the question. The Governor said he had heard nothing on the subject during the day.

"I have received a few letters at Albany," he said, "with reference to such action, but the subject has not been presented to me in any formal way."

Ex-Senator Platt was very busy yesterday with some railroad business. He had time for only a five-minute call on the Governor, but made an appointment for this morning.

STEPPED FROM A CAR AND FELL DEAD

A Young Man, in Whose Pocket Were Letters to Albert Ungerer.

A man about twenty-five years old, whose name is not known, after alighting from Car No. 191 of the Grand Street line, at Desbrosses and Greenwich Streets, at 6 o'clock last evening, fell on the crossing. He was picked up by passers-by and carried to the sidewalk. A surgeon found that he had died of heart disease.

The man was about 5 feet 8 inches high, had sandy hair, a smooth face, and light complexion. He wore a black sack coat and light gray trousers, laced shoes, a striped shirt, and blue underwear. Several letters were found in his coat pocket addressed to Albert Ungerer, 347 West Forty-eighth Street. He had also a card of membership of the Vermilye Club of 416 West Fifty-fourth Street, a silver hunting-case watch and hair chain, a pearl-handled penknife, a key, 15 cents, and a dark-blue handkerchief.

WHITE LADYE INJURED IN A COLLISION

Ogden Goelet's Yacht Bumped into a Barge in Hell Gate.

Ogden Goelet's schooner-rigged steam yacht White Ladye was in collision yesterday with a railroad barge. The plates on the yacht's port bow were crushed in for a dozen feet. At the after end of the indentation a hole was made in her side.

The White Ladye sailed from Newport Monday evening, and reached Hell Gate at 11 A. M. yesterday. While threading that dangerous passage the yacht, caught by a current, swerved against the railroad float, which was going in the same direction, in tow of a tug.

The yacht sustained no injury below the water line. She went to an anchorage off Twenty-sixth Street, East River. In the afternoon Capt. James took her to the Erie Basin, where she will be repaired.

Ex-Senator Fair's Stolen Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The Examiner publishes a story this morning to the effect that the stolen will of ex-Senator Fair is in the possession of Detective John Curtin. It is further alleged that the detective has been passing between the administrators of the estate named in the stolen document, offering to surrender the will for $5,000. All efforts to that effect have been rejected by the executors on the advice of Judge Slack. None of the administrators will admit being approached in person by Curtin, but The Examiner makes the flat statement that the will is now in Curtin's possession, and that he is the man who stole it from the clerk's office Jan. 28 last.

May Punish the Tax Assessors.

The Tax Commissioners began to look into the case of Assessor Charles E. Wendt yesterday. Mr. Wendt went to Europe for a four months' vacation, without first having obtained the permission of the Tax Commissioners, although the Board of Assessors had passed a resolution granting him four months' leave. The Tax Commissioners sent word to the three remaining Assessors, Edward Cahill, Henry A. Gumbleton, and Major P. M. Haverty, to appear before them this morning. Some think a demand may be made for the resignation of all.

A Wildcat Killed in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vermont, July 9.—A large, gray wildcat or lynx, which has been killing by the score American merino sheep, some quite valuable, at West Parrton, on the Lake Champlain shore, was shot on Monday by William Curler, while the cat was in a tree, to which the dogs had forced him by hot pursuit. This animal has slaughtered sheep to the value of many hundred dollars. The State bounty paid was $20.

A Very Large Eagle Shot.

CENTREPORT, L. I., July 9.—Edward Jones of this place yesterday shot an eagle that measured 7 feet 6 inches from tip to tip of its wings.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.'s bottling surpasses the old method as much as their beer excels all others. Mail order, Park Av. and 51st St.—Adv.

THIRTEEN PILGRIMS DEAD

Result of a Collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

THIRTY ARE SERIOUSLY INJURED

One Section of an Excursion Train Telescoped by Another—Women Do Heroic Service in Caring for Wounded.

CRAIG'S ROAD, Quebec, July 9.—Two sections of an excursion train on the Grand Trunk Railroad collided near here this morning. Thirteen lives were lost and thirty persons were seriously injured.

The Dead.

The list of those killed is as

ENJOYING THEIR HONORS

The Champions of the Schuetzen Fest Receive Many Congratulations.

ALL PRIZES TO BE AWARDED TO-DAY

Judges Decide that George Helm of California Made the Best Score on Stich Target.

WINGENFELD IS CROWNED BOWLING KING

Fitting Ceremonies for the Close To-day of the Greatest Shooting Tournament Ever Held.

The sharpshooters enjoyed a very quiet day at the Schuetzen Fest yesterday, in comparison to the busy times they have had at the shooting stands for more than a week. The champions of the different contests mingled with their brethren of the shooting guild, and accepted the many compliments showered upon them gracefully and modestly. Even the hard-working officers of the Bund, for the first time since the opening of the festival, found sufficient leisure to mingle among their friends. Business, for the time being, was cast aside, and friendly intercourse held full sway.

With the single exception of the Shooting Committee, the other officers took a half holiday, resting for the heavy day's work entailed at the awarding of prizes to-day.

The Shooting Committee was actively engaged in making the measurements of the bull's-eyes to decide who is entitled to the highest honors at the stich target. The tests resulted in finding that the bull's-eye nearest the exact centre was made by George Helm of San Francisco, who also won the first prize on the ring target, accomplishing the difficult feat of making the maximum score of 75.

At the target of honor, Columbia, William Fohrbach of Brooklyn made the best score, which was 72 out of a possible 75 points. This was the foremost contest of the Schuetzen Fest, and was considered the most difficult to win, as it was only open to members of the Bund, and only three shots were permitted at this target by a sharpshooter. Mr. Fohrbach, the fortunate winner, is a very popular rifleman, and his many friends were exceedingly pleased at the good showing he made in this contest.

The California delegation received more than a fair share of congratulations upon their success. They take with them the championship of three of the six competitions. One of their party returns doubly victorious, and holds the records on the public ring and the Germania stich targets.

Among the Californians, who are all superior marksman, a young San Francisean made an excellent showing. He is A. H. Pape. He is twenty-three years old, and has been shooting only for the last two years. He scored on the man tarket, 93; American Standard, 47; target of honor Columbia, 65; Germania stich, three bull's eyes in three shots. In the King contest he registered 203 points, his first forty shots averaging 2 points. Mr. Pape began to shoot in 1893, and after a short term of tuition under F. O. Young won the all-around championship of California in 1894. At this tournament he was a tie for first place as pistol shot, but in the deciding match lost. In the all-around contest he scored 97 with pistol, 92 with rifle, and 82 with Springfield musket with a six-pound pull trigger. Many experts look upon him as the coming man, and all admit that he is a very promising "youngster." He and Mr. Young will take part in a pistol shoot at Boston next week.

Another remarkably clever expert with the rifle was discovered at this schuetzen fest in Miss May Clinton of Buffalo, who made her first attempt at long-range marksmanship on this occasion. Miss Clinton, with strange weapons and without practice in this style of shooting, made an excellent showing, and received much praise from old sharpshooters, who urged her to continue in this field.

It goes without saying, that Gus Zimmermann, who becomes the possessor of The New-York Times Record Prize for the American Standard targets, bears his honors modestly. Mr. Zimmermann has won many trophies in America and in Europe, but never before did he labor under such disadvantages as at this tournament. He was one of the Shooting Committee, and also a shooting master, and was, consequently, very much engaged with details at the shooting house the first few days of the fest. In fact, it was almost considered a certainty that he would not be able to do any shooting at all, his duties preventing him from finding time to participate in the contests. With all the labor and worry of his official duties, it is a most remarkable performance on his part to have made the winning score at the American Standard, and to have tied several others for second places on other targets. If under these handicapping circumstances Mr. Zimmermann has made such a brilliant showing, what would he not have accomplished if he had entered the tournament on equal footing with the other prize winners?

Those in charge of stands and booths also had a holiday yesterday. Miss Mamie Trombetta, who presides over the photograph gallery; Dr. A. T. Tobjan, the surgeon of the Brooklyn (E. D.) Hospital; Superintendent Wiegand of the hospital, the pretty flower girls Bertha Loeculus and Anna Meisel, and Maggie Eppstein, who sells artificial birds, joined in the general festivities.

Lobsters, clam chowder, and frankfurters were to be had at the buyers' own price, and the African dodger and the Tyrolean warblers, as well as the bevy of Schuetzen Liesl, had an abundance of leisure. The potato pancake baker whiled away the moments by giving the bystanders inferior imitations of the warblers and several arguments on scientific topics with his waiters and assistants.

The coronation of the bowling king took place at 8 o'clock P. M. in the large hall. Joseph Wingenfeld of the Linden Grove Bowling Club was the recipient of this distinction, and he accepted the laurel wreath in a fitting manner. He was crowned by Miss Ida Heckmann, who delivered an interesting address in a clever style prior to placing the wreath upon the head of Mr. Wingenfeld. The ceremonies were arranged by Henry Offermann and Frederick Cook, and were witnessed by a large number of spectators, who applauded all of the speeches and the proceedings.

The ceremonies to-day will consist of the awarding of all prizes and the coronation of the shooting king. A large attendance is assured, as this portion of the schuetzen fest contains many attractive features. The winners will be announced from the stage in the large dance hall at 10 o'clock A. M. The successful sharpshooters, as their names are called out, will step up to the prize pavilion and make their selection, which will be recorded by the Secretary. In the afternoon the ceremonies incidental to the crowning of the shooting king will take place.

For this portion of the day's programme extraordinary preparations have been made and some of the most prominent members of the schuetzen bund will assist President William V. Weber in the proceedings.

After the business of the day has been transacted a general celebration will take place, and the close of the first National Schuetzen Fest will be made as memorable as befits its most successful outcome. The results have been so glorious that it is almost a certainty that the next schuetzen fest, in 1898, will take place in New-York. Other cities were desirous of having the next tournament in some other section, but when it was realized that the present fest had been carried out without a single accident at the shooting stands, and that, despite the unusual amount of rainy weather, the income is larger than the expenditures, the management insisted that New-York be the next festival city.

No previous schuetzen fest in this country or Europe have such successful results been attained. This is the first large tournament ever held where not a single accident occurred at the shooting stands. Nor have the arrangements been as satisfactory in the past, hence the National Schuetzen-Bund delegates will insist that the present officers again take charge and give the bund the benefit of their experience.

A private match for a sweepstake has been arranged for to-day, at which all the first-prize winners and several foremost fifteen of the six country will participate. The details of this match will be announced on the grounds this morning. The giants are very desirous of settling the question of who is champion among them, and this contest will be one of the most absorbing that ever took place on this continent.

Miss May Clinton.
A Skillful American Marksswoman.

CASTING UP THE SCORES.

Shooting Committee Will Announce Results To-day.

The first shooting festival of the National Schuetzen Bund of the United States will come to a close to-day with the coronation of the King, Mr. Fred C. Ross, and the distribution of the prizes among the winners. The contests, in which riflemen who have for a long time been recognized as the champions in their respective clubs or the finest shots in the localities from which they come had taken part, were eagerly watched by all sportsmen throughout the country, and the results obtained came up to highest expectations. Hitherto existing records were broken, or at least equaled. Many brilliant exhibitions of marksmanship were witnessed at the fest, and the shooting throughout was of the highest order. Scores rolled up at this meeting by third or fourth prize winners would have sufficed to secure highest honors on previous occasions.

The winners were;

Target of Honor, Columbia—First prize, $500, William Fohrbach; 72 points.

Target of Honor, Germania—The best bull's-eye, a plumb centre shot, was made by George F. Helm, of San Francisco, Cal., who thus gets first prize, $300. Second prize, $200, for second bull's-eye nearest to the centre of the six-inch carton, to Reinhold Busse, New-York City Schuetzen Corps.

Public Ring Target—First prize, $300, George F. Helm, San Francisco; 75 points.

Man Target—First prize, $200, A. Strecker, San Francisco; 98 points.

American Standard—First prize, $150, Gus Zimmermann, New-York.

Point Target—First prize, for most points made in 200 shots, $100, and gold King's medal, Fred C. Ross, Brooklyn; 271 points.

On the ring target the highest possible score was made. This wonderful feat has been done before by Mr. Helm and others, but never in a tournament of such magnitude, where the most prominent sharpshooters were pitted against each other.

The target of honor, Columbia, is the same as the cover target; on it Mr. Fohrbach fell 39 rings short of the maximum, it is an excellent performance, which, with a single exception, overtops the highest figures hitherto reached at this style of target.

On the Standard, Mr. Zimmermann came within one ring of reaching the highest possible score. Four men came next, with 48 each.

On the man target, Mr. Strecker duplicated the record of 97 created by himself at Milwaukee.

In the point target, the winner of the King's Gold Medal, Mr. Ross, shows to great advantage as compared with his crowned predecessors. His average is higher than those made on previous occasions. The existing records were made on the four-inch centre target, while those at Glendale Park measured only three inches in diameter. Mr. Ross's score of 271 is thus a record for the three-inch centre-point target.

On the Germania, or "Stich," (bar lock) target, the prizes offered are for the bull's-eyes nearest the centre of the six-inch carton. It does not necessarily follow that the winner is the best shot, for the rifleman can but aim at the carton, but how far or near the bullet strikes the centre is entirely a matter of luck. Mr. Zimmermann, as an illustration, told how in Washington one rifleman had fired 1,000 shots at the stich target, hitting the inner circle 420 times. Mr. Zimmermann shot only three times, but every one of his bull's-eyes took precedence before those 420. In the meeting at Glendale Park there were several men who brought out a flag on each one of their three shots. Mr. Helm shot only one bull's-eye in three shots, yet it took the prize.

Aside from this prize on the target of honor Columbia, the San Francisco contingent, captured the richest prizes for public targets and the second prize on the Columbia; all the other chief prizes fell to New-York or Brooklyn.

The Shooting Committee was busy all day figuring out the exact position of the competitors. The complete and corrected scores will be made public to-morrow.

A movement was made to bring about a private sweepstakes, $10 a side, fifty shots on the ring targets. Mr. Ross declares his willingness to compete, provided there are not less than ten entries. Among those who will compete are Messrs. W. Milton Farrow of Morgantown, West Va.; F. O. Young of San Francisco; Col. Mat. Gindele, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ed Richter, Milwaukee, Wis.; "Mike" Dorrler, Greenville, N. Y.; "Gus" Zimmerman, this city, and W. Channing, Brooklyn. The division will be half winners, half losers.

Impure Blood

Manifests itself in hives, pimples, boils, and other eruptions which disfigure the face and cause pain and annoyance. By purifying the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures these troubles and clears the skin. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired, drowsy feeling so general at this season and gives strength and vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

Mr. Wingenfeld the Bowling King.

The tie between the three men who made a high score of 99 in the team bowling match at Glendale Park on Friday last was rolled off last night. The bowling-off resulted as follows:

First prize, J. Wingenfeld, Linden Grove Club, 101; second prize, J. Tietjens, West Shore Club, 75; third prize, C. Boettger, Cyclone Club, 60. Mr. Wingenfeld received the bowling king's gold medal.

TAMMANY HALL'S SIXTY CALLED

The Executive Committee to Meet To-morrow —The Primary Elections May Be Postponed Until August.

The Tammany Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, will meet in the Wigwam, in Fourteenth Street, at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The call for the meeting was issued yesterday by Chairman James J. Martin.

This will be the first really important meeting of this committee since the election last November, which nearly demoralized Tammany Hall.

The call for the meeting means that the braves are about ready to put their house in order and go to work again. Tammany is suffering more to-day from internal quarrels than it is from outside attacks, and this meeting will doubtless clear the air. It will give all who have complaints to make a chance to make them, but the probability is that when the various leaders find themselves once more at work much of the irritation that has been noticeable for a few weeks will disappear.

The main question that will come before the meeting will be whether the primary elections, on which must be based all the plans of organization, shall be called immediately or shall be postponed until some time in August. It is pretty safe to say that both the friends of ex-Mayor Grant and the friends of Richard Croker will argue in favor of a postponement of the primaries until August.

Several of the leaders want to take vacations. They argue that many other active members of the organization will be out of town, and that very little interest will be taken if the primaries are held now.

A lively discussion on this question was promised yesterday, but if it comes down to a show of strength between the Grant-Croker forces and those who entertain different views, the former will certainly win, for they control the committee.

Leaders like James J. Martin were content to say yesterday that they are entirely willing to leave the decision of the question in the committee. They are ready to go ahead at once, or to await a time that may be more favorable.

It is thought that County Clerk Henry D. Purroy will advocate early primaries.

Ex-Mayor Grant will sail from Southampton, England, on the steamship St. Louis on July 27, and will arrive here about Aug. 2. Just how active he will be in the affairs of Tammany Hall is not certain, but he will lend it all the assistance that he can, consistently with his business engagements. His plan of having a committee of one hundred representative Democrats appointed to look after certain interests of the party in this city has not been lost sight of.

One of the most prominent leaders of the organization, now in this city, said yesterday:

"Our plan includes the appointment of a committee of 100 Democrats, but this will come after the thirty-five Assembly districts of the city have been organized. These districts must be reorganized by the Democrats who live in them without interference from any source. If any central power should seek to interfere, Tammany's interests would suffer.

"There are in many districts quarrels which should only be settled by the rule of the majority, and if any attempt is made to settle them in any other way trouble will result. After they have all been organized the Committee of One Hundred will be appointed to do what can be done toward reconciling the irreconcilable interests in this city. It may also act as an Advisory Board to the organization."

Some resolutions may be adopted at the meeting to-morrow calling upon all Assembly districts to settle their own differences.

The question as to whether the associate or business leaders shall be continued under the new plan of reorganization is one that is attracting considerable attention. Some favor it and others oppose it.

IOWA REPUBLICANS WILL BE CAUTIOUS

Their Platform Will Take No Radical Stand on Any Question.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 9.—The Republican State Convention will meet to-morrow morning. The only contest will be over the nomination for Governor, for which there are ten candidates.

The platform will be adopted without a contest of any sort. It is now generally expected that it will be short and in no way radical. State issues will be dwelt upon briefly, but the liquor question will not be touched upon. The party two years ago adopted the policy of considering this question out of politics and will continue it.

The Minneapolis platform of 1892 will be reaffirmed as to National issues. This is in deference to the Presidential aspirations of Senator Allison, who is here but taking no part.

Gen. F. M. Drake of Centreville and ex-Senator James F. Harlan of Mount Pleasant are the leading candidates for Governor. The personal fight on Gen. Drake has been abandoned.

It is thought the renominations of Lieut. Gov. Dungan, State Superintendent Sabin, Railroad Commissioner Perkins, and Supreme Judge Given will be easy, although Messrs. Sabin and Given will have opposition.

HOLDS SUNDAY DANCING TO BE LAWFUL

City Magistrate Crane So Decides in the Cases Against Sulzer.

Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, held, in the case of Herman Sulzer, proprietor of Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, who was arrested Sunday a week ago and again last Sunday for having dancing parties at the park, that dancing in public places on Sunday is not illegal.

When Mr. Sulzer was arraigned July 1 on the first complaint, Lawyer Benjamin Baker raised the point that dancing was not for exhibition purposes on the stage, but that the party were dancing simply for their own amusement. He contended that the Penal Code permitted people to dance in a public place on Sunday. The examination was postponed until yesterday. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appeared for Mr. Sulzer yesterday and raised the same questions that were raised by Lawyer Baker in the first case.

Magistrate Crane agreed with ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and dismissed both complaints.

Young F. S. Parker's Insanity.

Frederick S. Parker, twenty-two years old, of 22 West Eighty-seventh Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital from his home last night violently insane.

He has labored for a long time under the hallucination that he is a great composer of music and the leader of a large orchestra. Taking offense last night because his mother upbraided him at the supper table, he overturned the table and threw dishes at his mother and father. A policeman took him in charge.

Prices of Window Glass Advanced.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 9.—Prices on window glass all over the country were advanced 25 per cent. to-day as a result of the organization of the trust, which is to control 80 per cent. of the product west of Pittsburg. The advance in prices will be made in thirty days. Factories will not resume before Sept. 1.

Elegant, Novel Articles in SILVERWARE.

Suitable for Wedding and other Complimentary gifts.

R. Wallace & Sons MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths, 226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

60 years in this business.

LAW AS TO RESTAURANTS

Keepers with Only a Saloon License Cannot Serve Liquor on Sunday.

GIVEN WARNING BY THE POLICE

Acting Chief Conlin Confident of Getting the Excise Business Well in Hand — About Street Stands.

If the plans of the police are carried out next Sunday drinks cannot be legally served in any but restaurants in hotels with an excise license, and this prohibition extends to hotel d'hôte establishments. But under Magistrate Flammer's rulings and authorities in the Hotel Metropole case, any well-behaved citizen is a hotel guest, and as such, is entitled to make a meal of any dish on the bill of fare of an innkeeper, and has therefore the right to call for whatever liquid refreshments he may select.

Section 381 of the Penal Code provides:

A person who, either on his own account or as agent or officer of a corporation, carries on business as innkeeper or as a common carrier of passengers, and refuses, without just cause or excuse, to receive and entertain any guest, or to receive and carry any passenger, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"The licensed restaurant question," said Alfred R. Page, counsel to the Excise Board, yesterday, "comes rather under the Penal Code than under the Excise law. A restaurant keeper with only a saloon keeper's license violates the law if, on Sunday, he sells liquor with a meal, and can be made to forfeit his excise license. A saloon keeper's license is of no more value to a restaurant keeper for Sunday drink business than to a saloon keeper. All that a restaurant keeper may do on Sunday is set forth in Section 267 of the Penal Code, which just now is adding to the embarrassment of the police. It reads:

"Section 267. Public Traffic.—All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property upon Sunday is prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before 10 o'clock in the morning, and except also that meals may be sold, to be eaten on the premises when sold, or served elsewhere by carters; and prepared tobacco in places other than where spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale, and fruit, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time of the day.

"Section 270 says that articles exposed in violation of this law shall be forfeited.

"Now, the Laws of 1892 and 1893 which govern excise matters say nothing about a restaurant license. Restaurant keepers who are not licensed innkeepers, with ten beds and 'guests' and 'meals,' get no excise license under Subdivision 2 of Section 19 of Chapter 480 of the Laws of 1893, which provides for the class of licenses to be granted:

"A license to the keeper or keepers of a saloon, permitting sales therein of strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer, to be drunk on or off the licensed premises, which shall be known as a saloon liquor license, and for which the fee shall be, if such premises shall be in a city, not less than $250 nor more than $500, and, if such premises shall be in a town, not less than $200 nor more than $150; and, if the applicant or applicants shall desire it, and shall so state in the application, it may be made a condition of such license that strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer shall only be sold to be drunk upon the licensed premises when served at a table with food.

"This is the only license issued to a restaurant keeper who is not an innkeeper. He has no more right to sell liquor on Sunday than a licensed saloon keeper, and his bar is the tables on which he must serve meals with the liquor."

"We're going for them in detail," said Acting Chief Conlin yesterday, in speaking of the enforcement of the excise law. "First we went for the saloons, then the hotels, and the turn of the restaurant people who sell drinks with meals on Sundays will come next. They have already been told that they have no more rights than a saloon keeper, and they will be made to live up to the law. But the public should be a little patient. The police force is sadly crippled through the ranks not being filled up, and the men at my disposition have had ah they could attend to in doing regular and extra special duty. Rome was not built in a day, but before long we will have this excise business well in hand.

"This is a season of embarrassment, I can assure the public, not only for me, but for the force, and the situation is not helped by exaggerations and poking fun. I do not, however, want it understood that I can't take a joke. Yes, some of the precinct commanders and their subordinates have been too zealous, or rash, or intrepid or as unelastic over this ordinance question, but I have curbed their zeal, and now every precinct is quiet and I am not going to be harsh.

"Many do not understand the situation. Sub-division 3 of Section 86 of Chapter IV. of the Consolidation act, which chapter defines the powers of the Board of Aldermen, was amended by Chapter 115 of the Laws of 1888, and now reads:

To regulate the use of sidewalks, and prevent the extension of building fronts and house fronts within the stoop lines, to grant permits for the erection of booths, and stands within stoop lines, the owner or owners of said premises consenting thereto, for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruits, or soda water only.

"Now this became City Ordinance 580. But on March 30, 1888, in spite of the veto of Mayor Grace, the Board of Aldermen, on motion of Alderman O'Neil, passed Section 180 of Chapter 5 of the Revised Ordinances, Aldermen Masterson and Mooney voting nay. It reads:

Stands for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruit, and other small wares and merchandise are permitted within the stoop line, with the consent of the owner or occupant of the ground floor of the building in front of which said stands may be placed, but in no case to extend beyond four feet from the house line nor more than six feet in length, and provided that no covered stand or booth shall be permitted under this ordinance except for the sole purpose of the sale of newspapers, periodicals, cigars, and tobacco.

"The trouble comes with the 'other small wares and merchandise,' and the action of the Board of Aldermen on the 18th ult., in revoking the ordinance of 1888, because it was in conflict with the Consolidation act, leaves Ordinance 580 as now the law which is causing such a ruction.

"When, by general order, I simply informed the commanders of precincts of the change in the ordinance, they, or nearly all of them, so instructed their subordinates that they went off half cock. It was a case of 'a nod's as good as a wink,' or 'you'll be damned if you do, and damned if you don't.'

"There was a great muddle. Each man went off on his original idea, and some interfered with people who by law had the right to expose their goods in front of their stores, and took it for granted that my orders had reference to everything within the stoop line.

"There were many complaints, appeals, and protests, but, by calling the Inspectors together, and directing them to tell the precinct commanders that their men were exceeding their duty, I got matters straightened out, and I am not going to harass any one—in fact, little will be done until next month, when the Aldermen will pass on permits and have an opportunity to amend the ordinance."

President Roosevelt complained yesterday of the want of a digest of the ordinances. Commissioner Parker said that, while no harsh action will be taken until the Aldermen meet, the sidewalks belong to the public, and will be returned to them as soon as may be possible.

Although no permits for stands can be issued until next month, the police have agreed not to molest any one having a right to such privilege who files an application for it. This was the cause yesterday of a rush of applicants to the office of the Board of Aldermen.

A communication was received at the Mayor's office yesterday from the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Buffalo commending him for enforcing the excise law. It was sent to President Roosevelt.

Assistant Cashier Crane Resigns.

Announcement was made yesterday that William R. Crane had resigned the place of Assistant Cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank. He had been ill for a long time, and saw no prospect of being able to resume his duties. No successor has yet been chosen.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Sale of the New-York and New-England Under Foreclosure.

IT IS BOUGHT FOR THE COMMITTEE

There Was but One Bid, and That of $5,000,000—A New Company to be Controlled, by J. Pierpont Morgan.

The New-York and New-England Railroad was sold under foreclosure in Hartford yesterday, the efforts of minority security holders to obtain an injunction having proved unsuccessful. John W. Simpson of this city, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, was the only bidder, and he bought the property for $5,000,000.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, and a member of the New-York and New-England Reorganization Committee, said last evening: "This sale of the property to the Reorganization Committee under foreclosure practically completes the work of the committee. A new corporation will be organized without delay to take charge of the property. The committee has obtained within the last six months all necessary legislation in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New-York. The new company will carry out the reorganization plan and issue the new securities, as provided by that plan."

Several weeks will probably elapse before the new company is in a position to take formal possession of the road. In the meantime the management of the property will remain in the hands of the receivers.

J. Pierpont Morgan will control the new company.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9.—Francis P. Lowrey of New-York, Master Commissioner appointed by the United States Courts, sold the New-York and New-England Railroad here at public auction in the United States Court Room in foreclosure of the second mortgage bonds, to John W. Simpson, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, for $5,000,000. The sale included all the railways, property, rights, franchises, rolling stock, tools, materials, and supplies. The Reorganization Committee is composed of John I. Waterbury and Henry W. Cannon of New-York, and T. Judson Coolidge, Jr., of Boston. The Commissioners read the order of notice at 12 o'clock. The reading occupied fifteen minutes.

John L. Cadwallader, counsel for second mortgage Trustees; Francis P. Lowrey, Commissioner to sell; John W. Simpson, and Thomas Thacher of New-York, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, were at the Court House early. Mr. Simpson wrote a check for $100,000, and, handing it to Mr. Lowrey, said: "That qualifies me to bid for the road." Secretary Perkins of Boston, E. D. Robbins, the road's attorney; W. T. Hart of Boston, and F. J. Kingsbury of Waterbury, Trustees of second mortgage holders; F. W. Whitridge of New-York, James J. Goodwin of Hartford, and Francis R. Cooley of Hartford were among those present.

The real problem of the road now is, Who holds the certificates that will be turned into shares of the new company?

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 9.—Judge John Hall, Vice President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was shown this afternoon the dispatch announcing the sale of the New-York and New-England Railroad. When asked to comment on it, he said: "There is nothing surprising in the news. It is strictly in accordance with the programme mapped out and announced months ago by the Reorganization Committee.

"The New-England Road," he continued, "was bought by Mr. Morgan for his own use and for the use of his friends, to sell, to give away, or to do what he wanted to with. He bought it just as an ordinary man buys a horse and wagon, and he will dispose of it as he sees fit."

Judge Hall was very emphatic in his declaration that there had been arranged no policy of concerted action between the New-Haven and the New-England roads.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PLANS.

A Further Expression of Views from James J. Hill.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A special to a morning paper from St. Paul, Minn., says: "President Hill of the Great Northern Road, who returned from New-York yesterday, pronounced the newspaper talk about the Northern Pacific reorganization deal having fallen through a tempest in a teapot. 'It must be patent to every one,' said Mr. Hill, 'that we can't afford to do anything antagonistic to the law. The company is a creation of the law, and we depend on the law for protection. Nothing will be done to violate it. That London agreement contemplates reorganization of the Northern Pacific by its own security holders and its operation by its own officers.

"'The plan does not in the remotest sense contemplate consolidation of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. So far as the statement is concerned that there is open war between Mr. Adams and myself on this matter, it is the rankest nonsense. That I am attempting to manage the reorganization is also untrue. I have nothing whatever to do with it, for that must be done by the Northern Pacific security holders. Our connection with the plan covering the future of the Northern Pacific begins when reorganization is completed.'

"'The plan of an Asiatic steamship line has been under consideration with us for many years,' said Mr. Hill. 'In order to carry the business between the United States and Asia, it is necessary to furnish the flour made from Pacific coast wheat in China and Japan low rates so that we may successfully compete with their cheap foods. This has made necessary a lower rate of transportation on the Pacific than has prevailed up to the present time.'"

Reading Foreclosure Argument.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Argument was begun before Judge Acheson, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, upon the demurrers in the equity proceedings instituted by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, as trustee, for the foreclosure of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's general mortgage. Argument was partially heard in the matter last month by Judge Dallas in the same tribunal.

Thomas Hart, Jr., and Samuel Dickson appeared for the Reading receivers, and were reinforced by ex-Supreme Court Chief Justice Paxson, who is one of the receivers. John C. Johnson represented the trustees of the general mortgage. Mr. Hart contended that the foreclosure could not take place under the bill. Mr. Johnson replied to Mr. Hart at considerable length, and contended that the bill was in proper form.

At the conclusion Judge Acheson reserved decision. George L. Rives of New-York, who is of counsel for the bill, was also present, but he did not address the court.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Hon. John Haggart, Minister of Railways in Ontario, has given notice in the House of a bill respecting the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, otherwise known as the Hudson Bay Railway. The company is entitled to $80,000 a year for twenty years, when the line is operated to Saskatchewan, a distance of 300 miles. The measure to be introduced will make half the subsidy, $40,000, payable when 150 miles of road is in operation.

—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh and New-England Railroad, held in Philadelphia Monday, resolutions were adopted authorizing an issue of $1,500,000 new stock and $1,000,000 new bonds. The money is to be used for extending the road.

—Third Vice President W. H. Baldwin and Assistant General Superintendent J. S. B. Thompson have just completed a trip of inspection over the Atlanta and Florida Railroad, recently purchased by the Southern Railway Company.

—General officers of all the railroad lines whose main offices are in St. Louis, have received notification from the Inter-State Commerce Commission that tonnage agreements were unlawful and must be stopped.

—Authoritative announcement was made yesterday that a large block of Southern Railway Company's stock, both preferred and common, had been sold in London through the medium of J. P. Morgan & Co.

—St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week in July were $512,991, an increase of $200,700 over the corresponding week of last year.

—H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President of the New-York Central, who is now in Europe, expects to sail for home next Saturday.

For Mind Tiredness Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. S. W. Oley, Danbury, Conn., says: "I have used it in mind tiredness from overwork, dyspepsia, and nervous conditions, and found it always very beneficial."

As Woman is the Burden Bearer

the world over—she should economize her time and strength.

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

helps her do just this and yet do all her work as it should be done. It lets the sunshine of leisure enter the household and drives away the gloom of drudgery. All grocers sell GOLD DUST in large pkgs. Price 25c.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet:

On the Paris for Southampton.

A.—Philip D. Armour, John Allen, William Arnold, Delafield Sherman Alcott, H. Allen, W. A. Aiken, Thomas D. Arnott, John F. Archbold. —B.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, Miss Marion McDonald Brown, Melville Gilfillan Brown, E. N. Baker, Mrs. Claudia Hazen Barto, Charles F. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bell, the Misses Brown, Otto T. Bannard, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Bastable, C. B. Barclay, Dr. and Mrs. Bragden, Miss Bragden, Master Bragden, Mr. and Mrs. George Brook, Mr. and Mrs. William Borney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampton Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Batcheider, Leonard Benton, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Bulkley, Mrs. Thomas Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Beebe, the Misses Beebe.—C.—Miss Martha H. Childs, Miss Katherine W. Cheston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, Miss Elise Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. John Chalmers, Miss Marie Chalmers, Rudolph Chalmers, Mrs. J. Chao, Miss Blanche Chao, Miss Zeida Chao, W. H. Cadoux, D. Walter Callaghan, Miss Callaghan, W. B. Cogswell, L. A. Cerf, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Casey, Miss Emily Clare, Capt. O. M. Carter, William T. Case, D. R. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cassier, Mrs. O. M. Connelly, F. B. Coles, B. P. Carter.—D.—Chauncey M. Depew, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Douglas, A. M. Day, Miss Margaret P. Day, C. I. Duniway, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. T. Dodd, Walter L. Diver, Mrs. S. J. Dennin, Miss S. A. Durning, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dwyer, Eustace Dwyer, Geoffrey Dwyer, S. T. De Lee, N. B. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dangerfield, Miss Alice Dangerfield, Miss Florence Dangerfield, E. F. Dickinson, Charles Dow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Duncan.—E.—Mrs. Edward Ellis, Eddie Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Early, Miss Caroline B. Early, George Everall, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ealy, T. Emberson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thorne Erickson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emslie.—F.—The Marquis and Marquise d'Eskens de Frenoys, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick, Miss Helen Frick, Childs Frick, Paul Farnum, Miss Farnum Stoughton J. Fletcher, S. A. Fletcher, Prof. D. C. Farr, C. H. Fisk, M. L. Fretberger, W. P. Fitts.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Gould, James A. Gary, Mrs. Gary, Miss Emma L. Gary, Miss Adelaide L. Gary, Miss Ida C. Gary, S. Goldstein, M. Goldstein, Dr. Frank H. Getchell, Mrs. Getchell, Miss Lillie Getchell, J. P. Guepin, Joseph W. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Felix Govin, the Misses Govin, William Gilmour, Mrs. Gilmour, John C. Greenleaf, F. S. Gerrish, W. M. Gillispie, Mrs. R. L. Glyn, Peter Gilvey, Martin M. Gridley, Mrs. Lyman D. Gilbert, Mrs. Gage, Miss R. Glass, Miss F. Glass.—H.—E. Holbrook, Mrs. Holbrook, Miss L. Holbrook, J. R. Hutchison, Henry W. Hollis, Mrs. Robinson, T. C. Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, David T. Hammond, Dr. H. Hecht, J. Willet Hall, Mrs. T. H. Hall, Duane Hopkins, Edward Hecht, Mrs. Joshua L. Howell, Miss Evelyn V. Howell, Wainwright Hardie, Miss M. L. Hanlon, William Hume, Miss Hansen, Mortimer J. Heffernan, Mrs. Heffernan, Miss Mary T. Heffernan, Arthur Wellesley Howes, E. J. Horton, Charles F. Hazeltine.—I.—George W. Izer, Mrs. Izer.—J.—W. H. Jones, Garfield R. Jones.—K.—C. Hartman Kuhn, Mrs. Gustavus W. Knowles, Miss F. Knowles.—L.—David C. Leech, Mrs. Leech, H. S. Leech, David C. Leech, Jr., Mrs. Lewis, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., H. B. Ledyard, Henry Ledyard, Augustus C. Ledyard, Miss Matilda C. Ledyard, James S. Leeds, Robert Leach, H. Ward Leonard, J. Wilson Leakin, Eugene Levering, Thimoclea Lafontant, Louis Rodolphe Lafontant.—M.—Miss H. Walden Myer, Miss C. Walden Myer, Mrs. A. P. Millar, C. W. McMurran, Mrs. McMurran, Russell Warwick McMurran, L. D. Morse, Prof. C. Larne Munson, Mrs. Munson, George H. Murchener, Miss C. M. Marshinaer, James A. Mabey, Mrs. Mabey, Philip R. Muller, J. P. Mones, James Penn MacCain, Mrs. MacCain, Mrs. F. A. Marsily, Dr. John N. McKenzie, Mrs. McKenzie, H. J. Montgomery, Mrs. Montgomery, Miss Mary Montgomery, Miss Ethel Montgomery, Miss Esther Montgomery, Basil Montgomery, Guy Minton, Mrs. Minton, J. R. T. Mulholland, Mr. Minamie, Robert Mazet, Mrs. Mazet, Joseph Michaels, Mrs. Michaels, F. Marsh, Samuel T. McCormick, Mrs. McCormick, Miss Nellie McCormick, Edward Marshall, J. L. McFeely, Robert Minlos, Mrs. Minlos, William Marshall.—N.—John C. Now, Mrs. Eleanor Nafew, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Nixon, Miss Carrie Nixon, Frank Nelson, H. Nagaoka, William Niven, Mrs. Robert C. Neal, R. T. Nowland, Miss Margarethe Nellis.—O.—Denis O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. O. O'Brien, Miss Emma O'Brien, James M. Oellers, R. A. Osborn.—P.—Prof. A. W. Phillips, Miss J. P. Prentice, the Rev. Dr. Lewellyn Pratt, Mrs. O. P. Pillsbury, Mr. and Mrs. William Perry, Herbert E. Pulsifer, Miss H. Blackford Payne.—R.—William Rockefeller, W. Rebel, Jr., Dr.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SOME FAMOUS SOLDIERS

CRITICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE COMMANDERS. Edited by Theodore F. Dwight. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

This is one of ten volumes of very interesting and valuable papers read before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, and now in course of publication. Noteworthy in the book is Gen. James H. Wilson's admirable paper upon Gen. A. A. Humphreys, "the last commander of the Invincible Second Corps," and "a gentleman, a scientist, and a soldier of the highest quality." Calmness, composure, and self-confidence, without a trace of assumption or bravado, were his traits. There was nothing rough about him. Even in campaigning "his gloves and footwear were faultless." Self-controlled and of even temper, yet he never would submit to an outrage. "With the gentle and refined manner and habits of a scholar, he seemed to fairly revel in the storm of battle," and his conduct then was "simply perfect." Gen. Wilson gives Humphreys the highest credit in the pursuit of Lee from Petersburg to Appomattox, and altogether draws a most attractive picture of "a very able, very loyal, very perfect soldier."

A worthy companion piece is Gen. F. A. Walker's tribute to Gen. Hancock, "that gallant soldier, that brilliant tactician, that born leader of men." He was of tireless industry and energy, had the practical art of campaigning at his fingers' ends, and was famous for administrative ability and thorough discipline. "He could conduct a long march, over bad roads, with artillery and trains, better," says Gen. Walker, "in my humble judgment, than any other officer of the war, Federal or Confederate." While a most knightly figure in the field, he was also "the greatest hand at 'papers' the army ever knew," poring over returns and forms till late at night, after a hard day's battle. Gen. Walker shows how careful he was to give credit to all, how kind to prisoners, and "what pains he took to encourage young officers, so that they fairly worshipped him, formed themselves on him, and were ready to die at his word."

The study of Grant falls to the late Col. T. A. Dodge, who holds that Grant was not ready for battle at Shiloh, and made mistake after mistake in the Vicksburg campaign, while accident had much to do with his success at Chattanooga, and that his policy of attrition in Virginia cannot be commended. Hence he does not concede "that, in the strict meaning of the term, Grant was a great soldier. He never conducted a campaign to which one may point as a model for the student. His successes appear invariably to be due to extraneous conditions, working to a happy result." Yet Col. Dodge calls him great in virtue of his character, with his stanch courage, extraordinary constancy, and unselfish patriotism. Considering what he was and what he did, he must rank as "one of the greatest of Americans."

Gen. Thomas is the subject of papers by Col. Henry Stone and Col. T. L. Livermore. The latter seeks to show that Thomas was not disparaged or underrated by Grant, Sherman, or others. The former describes his traits and bearing—his "gentle voice and manner, quick, high temper, unconquerable courage, inflexible will, delicate sensitiveness, commanding sense of duty." Anywhere he would be noticeable for his grace, easy dignity, intelligence, winning smile, and suggestion of resistless power. He hated vulgarity, loudness, and pretension, and was most considerate of his men. His mind was alert, both to perceive and decide. The slowness in personal movements of "Old Slow Trot" was, it now appears, largely due to his being a constant sufferer, so that hasty exertion produced acute pain. No detail was too slight to escape Thomas. "The fate of a battle may depend on a buckle," he said to a battery commander who allowed his harness to break.

The five papers of Mr. John C. Ropes are republications. The sketch of Beauregard presents him as "active, enterprising, daring to the verge of rashness, extremely methodical, also, and most industrious." Mr. Ropes praises his defense of Charleston, and especially that of Petersburg, the latter having a great effect in prolonging the war, and acquits him of failure to improve properly the first day at Shiloh. With McClellan Mr. Ropes has little patience. He considers that his mind was always in an unhealthy state. "His egotism is simply colossal—there is no other word for it." His imagination with regard to the numbers of the enemy, to the sentiment of the President and the Cabinet toward him, and to his own services, was a great bar to his success. Still, as an organizer he was one of our foremost men, although, says Mr. Ropes, probably equaled by Buell and Thomas.

The Confederate Gen. Stuart is sketched by Mr. Ropes, and, at greater length, Gen. W. T. Sherman. Sherman's military abilities were, he says, of a very high order, and yet, after all, "not exhibited conspicuously on the battlefield," for "he never commanded in a great, still less decisive, battle," and his most famous exploit was marching, almost unsupported, through the enemy's country. Still, his achievements were brilliant, and crowned with dazzling success. Mr. Ropes says that our officers on both sides showed themselves to be better strategists than tacticians, and that at Gettysburg and Chickamauga our American armies on both sides "were at their best, and did their best," being composed of seasoned troops under veteran officers.

SCHOOLS BEFORE CHRIST'S TIMES

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF PRE-CHRISTIAN EDUCATION. 12mo. By S. S. Laurie. New-York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Prof. Laurie's work is written with the idea of presenting the leading religious and social characteristics of pre-Christian societies, as "operative on the life of the people." The intellectual and moral characteristics of the people must have been necessarily represented in the ways of training their children. Now, if pedagogy be a science, it ought to show effects from causes, and the characteristics of a people from the methods of the schools. "For the history of the education of a people is not the history of its schools, but the history of its civilization; and its civilization finds its record mainly in its intellectual, moral, and aesthetic products, and only in a subordinate way in its material successes and its achievements in war."

In examining the historical evolution of the educational idea, the author presents what seem to him to be the three stages. First, comes unpremeditated education—"life is in contact with specific external conditions." This is a laissez-faire theory. Secondly, the education of the citizen is made a matter of public concern, "the State handing down the tradition by the agency of the family," but without much systematic purpose. Last, comes "education passed out by the hands of irregular agencies, and from being merely public and voluntary, becomes a political or State interest. In the last condition, supposedly, the State stands "in locus parentis." Of course, this latter course, according to our better ideas, would be a bad method, though in the past adapted to the wants of certain races. The only nations of antiquity that had attained this third stage before the Christian era were the Chinese and the Doric Greeks, as represented by the Spartans. It might be called, then, "a bureaucratic education"—pretty nearly impossible to-day.

In the Hellenic races there was apparently no conception that education was not alone a need, but a human right. The pure Greek was an aristocrat, as was the Roman. In Egypt, Judea, Persia, China, nothing stood theoretically, "at least between the lowest member of the community and the best the State could offer in the way of education, except poverty." It was the Christian, writes the author, who was the first humanitarian, and the first to believe in the inherent right of each citizen to claim education for himself." Though certainly the Jew and the Stoic have the same claims. Consulting the latest authorities the author gives an elaborate description of Egyptian education. He insists that "even Chinese civilization is a thing of yesterday as compared with the Egyptian." We are not so absolutely certain yet about that. There is a growing inclination to put Chinese civilization, of course differing in kind, at a period quite as remote as was that of Egypt. We know more about Egypt on account of its position, and for the reason of its climatic conditions, which have preserved its record. But this is a purely archaeological question. Egypt was an exclusive country, sufficient for itself, and it suffered from the want of a stimulus. The Egyptian had not the advantage of "imported ideas."

Prof. Laurie thinks that in point of education the general run of the Egyptians compared favorably, as regards moral training and religious reverence, "with the lower stratum in Great Britain now." They were wanting in that great gift, personality, which is always associated with "the idea of self-direction and self-government"—two things wanting in Oriental races, "except the Persians (and that empire was a short-lived phenomenon) and the Jews," and it is courious to mark that this personal trait was combined in "both cases side by side with an intense monotheism."

In Egypt the field of activity was immense. There was the Nile. It had to be utilized, and the struggle for its mastery was constant. Mr. Laurie writes of the comparatively little foreign trade the Egyptians had, and that on that account they had to produce the articles of necessity or luxury which a growing nation requires. We may say that the more Egypt is studied the more impossible it becomes to set down hard and fast rules in regard to it. The life of Egypt went on for some thousands of years, under changing circumstances, for she had a kind of mental stability. Possibly technical education was hereditary, and the son followed his father's occupation. Spiritually, the Egyptian lived in a realm of awe and superstition, and he had some expectation of immortality. He had crude conceptions of the unseen, and believed in magic and sorcery. There is nothing novel about that. Millions of so-called civilized people retain their superstitions, and we had only yesterday an appalling case of it in Ireland.

The Egyptian treated the child with much kindness. We find their toys and games and their children's stones. As to schools, it looks as if there were elementary ones, though not a great many. Teachers were, however, numerous, so that reading and writing were accessible to the many. With the caste system, of course, the standard of education varied. It was the scribe who was the best educated. "A young man who was a scribe would hold in Egyptian society the position assigned to a university graduate now, or to a literate in China." After the scribe, the architectural profession was held most in honor. The doctor must have required a special education, notwithstanding his empirical character. The priesthood, the alliance of Church and State, being constant in Egypt, required acquaintance with religious documents, "a complicated ritual and ceremonial, the various kinds of script, ethics, mathematics, astronomy, and astrology." There is the best reason to suppose that there were special training schools at Thebes, Memphis, and Heliopolis for the education of the sacerdotal orders. Mathematics must have been chiefly of the practical kind. But what we call "a liberal education" was unknown, because it did not exist.

The method and discipline of the Egyptians we know some little about. We find in our museums all the copies made by Egyptian children of texts made by their pedagogues. The boy began on a slate or a wooden tablet, and, when more of an adept, used the reed and papyrus. Egypt always having been free with the stick, accordingly the urchin from Thebes caught it often. We have before this shown the not very nice ways of the Egyptian master who beat his pupils. There is on record the testimony of a scholar who tells "how his bones were broken (at school) like those of an ass."

Egypt is in a measure disappointing, for it seems to us to be to-day a State incapable of great exploits. Their religion had no idealizing principles; their morality was perceptive, not reasoned. In the 5,000 years, though they raised pyramids which are marvels even to-day; with the opportunities they had they did little to shape the destinies of the world around them.

The author treats of the Semitic races, Arabs, Babylonians, Phoenicians, Hebrews, of the Aryan and Indo-European races, Hindus, Persians, Medo-Persians, Hellenes, and Italian Romans. The amount of study and research in treating of the educational methods of these various races displayed is immense, for the author has carefully summarized all the work done in that direction by former writers. It is in his treatment of that curious subject—Chinese education—that many novel ideas are presented.

We may supposably begin with Chinese history, about 2500 B. C., but how much older it is we do not know. Little progress has apparently been made in education during, say, the last 2,000 years. Abounding in enormous self-conceit, the Chinese do not want, nor do they care, for philosophical speculation. They have a literary craze, and trace shadows, not realities. To write elegant verses, and to do that in a neat caligraphy, is to them learning and education. In certain directions the Chinese brain suffers from paralysis. China did receive some small intellectual benefit with the advent of Confucius, (551 B. C.) He added a little to the Chinese brain, but not much. But the subtle spirit which was distilled by Confucius or Mencius, became solidified, compacted, and materialized. Their form of books, and not their spirit, was all the Chinese could assimilate. Rites and ceremonies in religion were what the Chinese could understand. In the classic books, adored by the Chinese scholar, the text is for the major part drivel and rubbish. It is dead stuff. To quote it, parrot like, to know it by heart, may take a lifetime. But to memorize is not an eduucation.

Ritual governing so much, there is no room in a scholar's head for aught else. "Hence," as Mr. Laurie writes, "the disappearance of those very virtues which the Chinese sages desired to cultivate—simplicity and truthfulness." Just the opposite has been born—"trickery and willness. Honesty is not a conspicuous virtue in China, and what Europeans call honor does not, it seems to me, exist." China resounds with the pretensions to a higher morality, written or spoken, but never actually carried out. "There is," writes Prof. Douglas, "no country in the world where practice and profession are more widely separated than in China." All the imperial edicts abound in moral verbiage, and are solemnly read by a corrupt magistracy. Education lies on the strict line of making mediocrity. It is bureaucratic. No change is admissible.

The curse of Chinese education past and present is the iron rule of competition. The Chinese master is dogmatic, and is bound to nip in the bud any mental craving of a pupil toward what is spiritual. The boy is never to think for himself. There is some slight resemblance between Egyptian and Chinese education, only the first did occasionally leap beyond the barrier of the commonplace, and was permitted to speculate on the possibilities of a hereafter. "The Chinese seem to have no standard save the fit and the prudential and the proper, and cannot, therefore, I venture to say, be deterred from unworthy action toward either their fellow-citizens or others by a sense of responsibility to ideal aims, which connect them with the gods or with God."

LITERARY NOTES

—Among the successful novels of the Appletons during the last year were the following, each of which is in the edition named: "The Manxman," in the eleventh; "Round the Red Lamp," in the sixth; "The Lilac Sunbonnet," in the tenth; "Bog Myrtle and Peat," in the second; "Many Inventions," in the sixth; "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," in the second, and "The Green Carnation," in the eleventh. Other popular Appleton books of the year are "Degeneration," now in its fifth edition; Chapman's "Handbook of Birds," in its second, and Mathew's "Familiar Flowers," also in its second.

—Robert S. Hichens, the author of "The Green Carnation," has written a new novel, called "An Imaginative Man," which the Messrs. Appleton have in preparation.

—Mrs. Ward's new story, which The Century has secured for next year, will extend to about 100,000 words. It will be begun in the January number, and will extend through twelve numbers.

—The following account of a new enterprise of Dodd, Mead & Co. is printed in The Critic: "With the one exception of the Spencer Library, the largest private sale of a collection of works ever made is said to be that just concluded, by which Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. become the owners of the famous library of Mr. N. Q. Pope of Brooklyn. There are between 7,000 and 10,000 volumes in this collection, most of them very rare, fine editions. The price asked by Mr. Pope was $200,000. Whether this sum was paid him we do not know; but we know that a high price was paid, and that the transaction was a very important one. The collection, we believe, was really made by the late Mrs. Pope, whose taste and liberality as a book buyer were well known among the dealers in rare books. In June, 1891, a well-known Shakespearean scholar wrote to the editors of The Critic: 'Can you tell me anything of Mrs. Abby E. Pope of Brooklyn? I should like to know something of the lady who gave nearly £2,000 for the only perfect copy of Malory's "Morte D'Arthur," which our British Museum strangely did not buy when it was sold a few years ago.' The late Gordon L. Ford of Brooklyn was at once applied to for the desired information. Not knowing what The Critic's correspondent wished to learn, he replied: 'I know both Mr. and Mrs. Pope as enthusiastic book lovers and collectors, having, in special lines, a library equaled by few.' Now the lady is dead, and the British Museum has a chance to redeem itself. It is the intention of Dodd, Mead & Co. to sell the library en bloc, if possible."

—One may see occasionally on Nassau or Ann Street, the remnants of a passed gentility, those volumes which in the family of the books of the past assumed the rôles of Persons of Quality. They were called Court Albums, Books of Beauty, Keepsakes, or Annuals, or Souvenirs. One should not quite disdain these, because every now and then one may find in a past and withered hartus siccus, some little fragrance of the violet. Your father gave such to your mother, and the books were not dull or stupid then. They certainly were clean. There was an artist, John Hayter, who died in June last, at the advanced age of ninety-five. He it was who was the limner of the female artistocratic grace of more than three-quarters of a century ago, and Heath, with his graver, perpetuated these beauties on the cold steel. Peace to the memory of both these artists. They did much good, and no harm. Some day we shall rave for high foreheads, puffs of hair, golden fillets, high waists, and we'll study Hayter and his beauties.

—The eccentricities of book buying become more accentuated by looking up the prices paid for certain rare volumes recently. "A Compleat Angler," first edition, in prime order, brought $750, and an imperfect one $50. An uncut "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" fetched $370. The original cost was about 6 cents. Because during 143 years no one had thought it worth while to read the book its value had increased beyond all calculation. To pay $450 for a copy of Milton's "Lycophranos Alexandra," with his own signature and his marginal notes, can be understood. When this precious volume was last sold it fetched $150. The manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "Anne of Geierstein" brought $1,500, and some of the opening chapters of "Ivanhoe" and a poem of Sir Walter's, $1,075.

—The burning question of discounts and cut prices in the retail book trade gives interest to the following announcement from Philadelphia: "An American house has undertaken the solution of the problem by establishing an absolute rule that their books be sold only at the advertised prices. P. Blakiston, Son & Co. of Philadelphia on July 1 reduced the catalogue prices of their publications—some two hundred and fifty titles—to prices approximating those at which they were sold under the discount method. To equalize this reduction they have rearranged their trade discounts also, and announce that hereafter from Maine to California there will be but one price for any of their books."

—A new map has been added to the series of sectional road maps published by R. D. Servoss. It shows the Jersey shore from Perth Amboy to Toms River. Besides possessing the superior points noted in the other maps of the series, this one has greater convenience in the arrangements of the different parts. One turns from part to part with much greater ease.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A MODERN MAN. By Ella Macmahon, author of "A New Note." [Iris Series.] 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

HOW MARCUS WHITMAN SAVED OREGON. With Sketches of Life on the Plains and Mountains in Pioneer Days. By Oliver W. Nixon. Introduction by the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D. Illustrated. 8vo. Chicago: Star Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE GREAT FROZEN LAND. Narrative of a Winter Journey Across the Tundras and a Sojourn among the Samoyads. By Frederick G. Jackson. Illustrated. Edited from his journals by Arthur Monteflore. 8vo. London: Macmillan & Co. $4.50.

HARUM SCARUM. The Story of a Wild Girl. By Esme Stuart. 12mo. New-York: The International News Company.

FERRAGUS, CHIEF OF THE DEVARANTS. THE LAST INCARNATION OF VAUTRIN. By H. de Balzac. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

THE WAY OUT. Exemplified Philosophy. By Moses Samelson. 12mo. New-York: The Irving Company.

AT THE RELTON ARMS. By Evelyn Sharp. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

THE STORY OF FORT FRAYNE. By Capt. Charles King. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson-Neely.

A KERAMIC STUDY. A Chapter in the History of Half a Dozen Dinner Plates. By Flora E. Haines. 18mo. Bangor: The Author.

MONEY: GOLD, SILVER, OR BIMETALLISM. By Melville D. Landon. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

COIN REMINTED; OR, THE PITH OF IT. By Plain Citizen. 18mo. New-York: Plain Citizen Publishing Company.

AGNOSTICISM AND RELIGION. Being an Examination of Spencer's Religion of the Unknowable. Preceded by a History of Agnosticism. By the Rev. George J. Lucas. 8vo. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY; HIS TALE. By Owen Wister. Illustrations by John Stewardson. Second edition. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

CAPTAIN DREAMS AND OTHER STORIES. Edited by Capt. Charles King. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

DER TROMPETER VON SAKKINGEN. Ein Sang vom Oberrhein von Joseph Viktor von Scheffel. With note and introduction by Mary A. Frost. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

TOO LATE REPENTED. By Mrs. Forrester. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

EXPERIMENTAL PLANT PHYSIOLOGY. By D. T. Macdougal. 8vo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

PUBLIC PAPERS OF ROSWELL P. FLOWER, GOVERNOR, 1894. 8vo. Albany: The Argus Company.

Suit over a Maiden Lane Building.

Radley & Co., ironworkers and contractors, have brought suit for $22,000 against Boehm & Coon, who own the Diamond Exchange Building, at 14 Maiden Lane.

The contractors claim this amount for a balance alleged to be due for work done on the Maiden Lane building. Boehm & Coon retaliated with a claim for $53,000. They say that the ironwork in the building was so faulty that the walls are seven inches out of plumb, causing damages to the amount claimed.

We invite you to criticise the garments we are making from the goods purchased from H. W. MacGrotty, recently of Nos. 50 and 52 West 30th St.

These goods are displayed in a special portion of our store.

They have been selling very rapidly. This week winds them up.

We offer the entire lot at a uniform price of $20.00 for suit and $5.00 for trousers.

MacGrotty's prices were from $50.00 to $75.00 for suit and $15.00 to $20.00 for trousers.

Special sale of blue and black serges, made by the "Leeds and Peacedale" mills.

Suit to order $16.00. Trousers to order $4.00.

We guarantee these materials to stand salt water and sun.

If colors change, or garments do not prove to your entire satisfaction, kindly return; money refunded.

Bicycle suits, with golf trousers to order, $14.00. Caps to match, $1.50.
Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide given or mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

NOT CARPETS ALONE

A dozen other stocks in the store are moving as merrily. But the Carpets are peculiar in this—the sugar-coated prices make you forget the out of season. And if you wish we will store the Carpets for delivery any time you say before Oct. 1.

Brand new Carpets, choice style Carpets, with borders and stair widths,
$1.30 Worsted Velvets at **85c.** $1 Moquettes at **75c.**
$1.25 Axminsters at **85c.** 75c Tapestry Brussels at **45c.**
Regular 65c All-wool Ingrains at **40c.**

SUMMER SILKS

In all our Silk selling we've never had more interesting prices.

At 15c the yd.
Two cases Tokio Silk Crepons, slightly imperfect, full line of light shades; 50c quality.

At 17c the yd.
1,800 yds. of those lovely striped Wash Silks.

At 25c the yd.
Corded Wash Silk in 50 new color combinations, extra fine quality, 50c grade.

At 38c the yd.
Printed Silks, light and dark colors, values up to $1.

At 50c the yd.
American Taffetas, 22 in., all colors, checks, stripes, plaids—half value.

At 75c the yd.
21 in. black Satin Brocades, new designs just from Lyons.

Rotunda.

DRESS STUFFS

Seven lines of French and German Fancies in stripes, shepherd checks, invisible plaids, and other desirable weaves, at 25c yd.

A variety of Black Dress Goods—All-wool and silk dot, 42 in. French Crepons, maybe 3,000 yds., at 25c yd.; 75c grade.

In and near Rotunda.

THE RIBBON CORNER

is bright with bargains. 5 in. Dresdens, $1 kind at 45c yd.; black double satin Ribbon, 5 in., 37c.

And at all the near-by counters values are just as tempting. For instance: 25c Hamburg Edging, 2 to 5 in., 11c yd. Cobb's Persian Lily Soap, 5c the cake.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

MILLINERY

Of course, the Sailor Hats are flying out—couldn't help it with such prices, 18, 28, 55, 95c, $1.25.

Choice imported Hats, including sorts that have been $5 each, are closing at 15 to 95c.

Fluffy mull Hats, half prices.

Black Ostrich Tips, 3 in bunch, 38, 55c. No; they're not natural, these flowers, but they look it, and almost as cheap as if you picked them in the pasture, 10 to 75c.

Second Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S SUITS

Just a hint to show how prices run.

Serge Eton Suits, blue or black, $7.50; the $14 and $18.75 kinds.

Duck Suits, well and generously made, $1.50, $2, $3, and as high as you want.

Second Floor, Broadway.

RAKISH RIGS

for the sailory boy. Nothing neater.

Boys' galatea Sailor Suits, solid blue body and white stripes, with collar and shield, handsomely trimmed, blue anchor on shield, collars slightly soiled, $2; the $3.75 kind.

Boys' short Trousers, gray and brown, fine pin check pattern, seams taped and double stitched, elastic waist band, 50c.

Boys' fine white Straw Hats, black silk band and leather sweat band, all sizes, 50c; the 75c and $1 kinds.

Boys' extra large galatea Sailor Collars, handsome colors, 50c, from $1.

Second Floor, Ninth Street.

WRAPPERS—SHIRT WAISTS

A little lot of Wrappers, including this season's best styles, some slightly mussed, may go like this:

Wrappers of very fine dotted Swiss, square yoke front and back, trimmed with very wide ruffle, yoke and collar trimmed with 2 rows of fancy colored stitching, $2.50; have been $6.

Wrappers of very fine white lawn, pink, blue, and black designs, round yoke with 2 lawn ruffles; yoke, ruffles, collar, and sleeves trimmed with fancy colored stitching, $2.50; have been $3.50.

Shirt Waists of linen colored batiste, full front, yoke back, collar, cuffs, and down front piped with white, 75c.

Fine percale Shirt Waists, yoke back, full front, light ground, pretty stripes, $1.

Fine chambray Shirt Waists, full front, yoke back, laundered collar and cuffs, blue and pink, $1.

Misses' Blazer and Eton Duck Suits, full sweep skirt, and extra large, full sleeves, navy blue with stripes and dots, 75c; the $2 kind.

Misses' Duck Suits, blazer effect, fancy collar, belt and front trimmed with Rob Roy braid, 12 to 18 yrs., $1.50; the $2.75 kind.

Second Floor.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

A storeful almost as tempting ready all the time.

On sale at 2:30 P. M.

350 heavy muslin Gowns, mother hubbard pleated yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, others trimmed with lace, 25 and 35c. Three pieces to a buyer.

On sale at 3 P. M.

300 fine cambric Corset Covers, high, round neck, trimmed with neat patterns of embroidery, 12c. Only three pieces to one buyer.

On sale at 3:30 P. M.

300 good, strong, heavy muslin Drawers, neat hem and 5 pleats, 18c. Only three pieces to one buyer.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

CHINA MATTINGS

1 and 2 roll lots of 40 yds. each—no duplicates—may end at half prices—10 to 20c yd., instead of 20 to 40c.

We are sole agents in this section for the interior Hardwood Parquet Flooring.

Third Floor.

REFRIGERATORS—FREEZERS

Jewett Refrigerators, Eddy Refrigerators. They touch the tiptop of Refrigerator goodness—roomy, dry, cold, sparing of ice, and easy to clean. Think of a Refrigerator with corners that you cannot get at! There are such—but not here.

Refrigerators—Only the best. We've no interest except to do the wisest possible for you.

Jewett Refrigerators, $6.35 to $43.
Eddy Refrigerators, $5.75 to $65.

Ice Cream Freezers—If we knew a better our name would not be on this sort. The Hilton, Hughes & Co. Freezers are economical of ice, easy to operate, quick to freeze.

2 qt., $1.45. 4 qt., $2.15.
3 qt., $1.85. 6 qt., $2.95.

Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

The South Shore Country Club.

The South Shore Country Club has been organized by Summer residents at West Islip and its vicinity. The new organization has leased the Barnard property opposite Effingham Park. It is its intention to lay out the grounds for tennis, golf, and croquet. A clubhouse that will command a fine view of the bay is being built. The officers of the club are: President—H. I. Nichols; Vice President—C. P. Frothingham; Treasurer—S. H. De Forest; Secretary—Woodruff Sutton, Jr. The Directors are: R. G. Rolston, H. I. Nichols, C. DuBois Wagstaff, Malcom W. Ford, Woodruff Sutton, Woodruff Sutton, Jr., C. P. Frothingham, Nelson G. Carman, Phoenix Remsen, W. L. Andrews, William McClure, and S. H. De Forest.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will visit in July the works of the Carpenter Steel Company, Reading, Penn., on business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles.

—Leave of Absence—Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, one month.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. T. Percy has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Washington and ordered to the navy yard in that city.

—Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard on July 30 and ordered to the New-York Navy Yard Aug. 1.

—Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard July 30 and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard Aug. 1.

—Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard July 30 and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard Aug. 1.

—Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard July 30 and ordered to the New-York Navy Yard Aug. 1.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon R. P. Crandall has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

—Sailmaker J. J. Byrnes has been detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Vermont July 16.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Pickrel has been ordered to the Washington Naval Hospital.

—Carpenter E. F. Markham has been ordered to the Minnesota July 16.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, July 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler, northwesterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, generally fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, light northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, slightly warmer in northeast portion, variable winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair light northerly winds. LOUISIANA and ARKANSAS, showers, cooler, northerly winds. TEXAS, showers, cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, westerly winds. OHIO, fair, westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, variable winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, variable winds, becoming southerly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, warmer in western portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. KANSAS, showers, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, warmer, winds becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair, warmer, variable winds.

There has been a general rise in pressure throughout the country. Lower temperatures prevail in New-England, the lower lake regions, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi valleys. The temperature has risen in the upper lake regions. Unusually low temperatures prevail in the Central Rocky Mountain districts. In the latter region light showers have been occasioned by the sudden fall in temperature, and scattered showers have occurred along the Atlantic coast. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: During the First Twelve Hours—Portland, Me., 1.14. During the Past Twenty-four Hours—Brook Haven, Miss., 1.70; Corsicana, Texas, 1.50. Clearing weather is indicated for the New-England coast. Showers are indicated for the Southwest and generally fair weather in other districts. Lower temperature is indicated in the Atlantic coast districts, high in the lake regions and Northwest, and little change in the South.

A GREAT DAY FOR NANTUCKET

Celebrating the Centennial of the Reception of the Town's Present Name.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 9.—It is 100 years since the name of this town was changed from "Sherburne" to "Nantucket," and the natives began to-day a three days' celebration of the event, assisted by many hundreds of visitors. The town is handsomely decorated, and all the vessels in the harbor are covered with bunting.

The first day's ceremonies began with a battery salute at sunrise. A band concert followed. The literary exercises were begun at the North Congregational Church at 10 A. M., and were as follows:

Address of welcome by the Chairman of the Centennial Committee, Wendell Macy; address by the Rev. C. C. Hussey, on the "Social and Religious History of Nantucket in Its Palmy Days"; poem, "Our Island Home," written by the Rev. Louise Baker, and read by Miss Emma L. Nickerson; address by Miss Anna Gardner, (who called the first meeting ever held of those who believed in anti-slavery, and at which Fred Douglass made his début,) subject, "Anti-Slavery History of the Island"; address by Alexander Starbuck on "Historical Matters Leading to Both the Centennial and the Duo-Centennial"; paper by the Rev. Walter Mitchell; centennial ode by Miss Elizabeth Starbuck.

At 2 P. M. Charles Carlton Coffin delivered an oration on "Nantucket's Place in the History of Our Country." Mr. Coffin was followed by Miss Caroline Earlie White in an address on "The Physical Characteristics of the Island"; Dr. Elwell Jenks then followed, taking as his subject "The Energy and Hardihood of Our Ancestors Illustrated in the Moral and Intellectual Vigor of Their Descendants"; Dr. J. Sydney Mitchell spoke on "Nantucket Abroad," George H. Cary addressed the assemblage on "The Whaling Industry," and other short addresses followed.

A banquet was held this evening, at which Elijah A. Morse of Canton delivered a short address. He said, in part:

The sons and daughters of Nantucket have done well to return to this island, and to do honor to the men who settled this island, and who dared the dangers of hostile Indians and wild beasts, men who knew no fear but the fear of God. It is said that our fathers brought and founded here a Church without a Bishop, and a State without a King. They did more, they laid here broad and deep the foundations of education, of civil and religious liberty.

Burke, the English statesman, says: "He alone deserves to be remembered by posterity who treasures up and preserves the memory of his fathers." So the men of Nantucket do well to hold this celebration and to review the events of the past, and thank God and take courage for the future.

It is said that on his voyage of discovery to the new world, as Columbus and his sailors drew near this continent, they occasionally saw driftwood in the water, and detected strange, sweet, and spicy odors in the air; they were still out of sight of land, still prisoners on their little ships, but they knew the land was near. Fellow-citizens, in the reminiscences which you have enjoyed and will enjoy during this celebration, you have recalled the forms and faces of those who have long since fallen asleep, sweet memories and joyous anticipations of a reunion have been wafted to you from the heavenly land, unseen hands are beckoning us on to a higher and nobler and grander manhood and womanhood.

May God bless the island and ancient town of Nantucket.

The sons and daughters of Nantucket are to be found in every section of the country to-day. The spirit of enterprise and adventure was strongly developed in the early settlers, and their descendants imbibed it naturally. Large delegations went out to California in 1848 and 1849, attracted by the prospect of acquiring wealth in the mining of gold. In the early pioneer movements in the West, the intrepid Nantucketers took part. In the Middle and Eastern States they are engaged in all branches of trade, and are high in the liberal professions. The late Charles J. Folger, who was Secretary of the Treasury in President Arthur's Cabinet, was a descendant of Peter Folger, who settled in Nantucket in 1664. John Sherman, the Senator from Ohio, can trace his descent from the Macy family, one of the first of the English pioneers. Benjamin Franklin was the son of a Nantucket woman. Hundreds of others who have won distinction in various walks of life have been proud to call Nantucket their home. On the high seas to-day and in the coastwise trade, Nantucket men are following in the footsteps of their ancestors. To the historic little island, so rich in traditions, so fruitful in enterprise and sturdy patriotism, the aspirations and affections of thousands upon thousands of her exiled children will turn in this season of jubilation, and the country at large will take a just pride in the past achievements of a community which has exemplified the best and highest qualities of American citizenship, and which to-day contains the most homogeneous population on the continent.

THE "TOMBS ANGEL" SUED

A Lawyer Seeks to Obtain $160 from Mrs. Schaffner for Defending Mrs. Korn.

Mrs. Ernestine Schaffner, the "Tombs angel," must find it expensive first and last to play the rôle of missionary around that institution.

Some one is constantly after her with a law suit growing out of her work around the prison. The latest is Frederick K. Porter, a lawyer. Through W. W. Culver, a fellow-attorney, Mr. Porter yesterday asked Justice Stover, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order directing Mrs. Schaffner to pay him $160 for defending Fannie Korn, who was accused of poisoning her children. Mrs. Korn was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and Mrs. Schaffner, at her own request, was appointed a committee of her person and estate. Mr. Porter sought the order against her in her capacity as this committee.

T. G. Fennell, for Mrs. Schaffner, opposed the motion. He said that Mrs. Korn had no property, and that Mr. Porter had been paid $90, which, whether it was large or small, would have to suffice him.

Mr. Culver declared that his client had a list of property owned by Mrs. Korn but Mr. Fennell insisted that this list was utterly without foundation.

Justice Stover refused to make the order, but gave Mr. Porter leave to sue Mrs. Schaffner.

Justice Bolte to File an Account.

Mrs. Dickman, widow of Christian Koch, made an application to Surrogate Arnold yesterday for an order to compel Civil Justice Bolte and William Steencken, as executors of her husband's will, to file an accounting.

Justice Bolte said that an accounting would have been filed long ago had not Mr. Steencken been stricken with apoplexy. He said that all Mr. Koch's creditors had been paid, and that the trouble arose when Mrs. Koch married a young man named Dickman, who, immediately after the wedding, demanded that the executors pay him $10,000 on account of his wife's interest in the estate. As her share will not amount to more than $5,000, this demand was refused.

Surrogate Arnold suggested that if Mr. Steencken was too sick to

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
GLADMERE PARK, Gladmere, L. I.—8:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M.—National Schuetzen Band Festival.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Bicycle Contests, 3:30 and 9:00—Chorus of 1,000—Sousa's Concerts, 8:15 to 8:50—Pain's Fireworks, 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Der Vogelhaendler.

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OBJECTS TO A LIGHT NEAR HIS STOOP

T. M. Leonard Procures an Injunction Against the Hotel Majestic.

Theodore M. Leonard of 6 West Seventy-second Street obtained from Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yesterday a temporary injunction restraining Jacob Rothschild and the Hotel Majestic Company from throwing anything on his house or in his yard. The injunction also forbids the hotel people from keeping a lamp near the stoop of Mr. Leonard's house, so as to be objectionable to the family.

One of the two lamps at the carriage entrance of the hotel throws a strong light on the stoop. He and his family are in the country.

Manager Richard Stearns of the Hotel Majestic said last night:

"Mr. Leonard has told us that orange peels have been thrown on the roof or stoop of his house. We have tried to prevent such annoyances, and it has been our intention to put ground glass in the lamp near his stoop. We are willing to do all we can to oblige Mr. Leonard."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

Times's Record.

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night:

3 A. M.	76	3:30 P. M.	85
6 A. M.	75	6 P. M.	85
9 A. M.	79	9 P. M.	78
12 M.	83	12 P. M.	72

Average temperature yesterday.....79⅞

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	70	61	6 P. M.	85	69
6 A. M.	71	61	9 P. M.	75	68
9 A. M.	75	64	11 P. M.	68	67
12 M.	80	68	12 P. M.	66	65
4 P. M.	85	70			

Average temperature yesterday.....78
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....65.5
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....74

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A STRANGE JUDGE.

We have no competency to pass judgment on Justice Gaynor's law. It may be as sound as it seems flimsy and as learned as it appears grotesque. Happily the State of New-York is provided with an efficient judicial mill, through which Mr. Gaynor's actual judicial decision will have to pass and by which whatever is mere chaff will be ground away. How much will be left time will tell. Meanwhile the merest layman can have an opinion of the Judge's manner of stating his conclusions and their grounds, and laymen who understand the value of judicial dignity and the need that courts shall be respectable as well as treated with respect will regret that Justice Gaynor has allowed himself to talk as he has.

The case of Inspector McLaughlin was a very important one. It was the first in which an officer of high rank in a great public force that had been exposed to distrust and scorn by legislative inquiry had been brought to account before the courts. The accused was desperately defended, and after two trials before a Justice of firmly established reputation for learning, integrity, and sagacity was found guilty and sentenced. His counsel then applied for a stay, pending appeal, to Justice Gaynor, who has granted it on the ground that he entertains a reasonable doubt whether there was not error in two points in the course of the case. It was possible, and it would have been proper, to state the reason for this doubt simply and clearly. Justice Gaynor has chosen to clothe his reasons in a written harangue full of unwarranted innuendo, extremely disrespectful to his brother on the bench, involving an inexcusable confusion as to the nature of the case before him and its relation to real public interests, and betraying a peculiarly offensive sense of his own importance. He starts out with this amazing declaration:

"Whether this ruined defendant shall be imprisoned pending his appeal is insignificant, indeed, compared to the importance of maintaining a deliberate and orderly administration of criminal justice, and the necessity of preserving those individual rights which, while they shield the innocent and the unfortunate, do not protect the guilty. I have not merely this defendant's case in mind, but the cases of every one hereafter to be tried for a criminal offense."

This is sheer impertinence. Does Judge Gaynor think that he is the only man on the bench who understands that the object of courts is to do justice case by case that justice may become firmly established? Does he imagine that the "deliberate and orderly administration" of the law begins with him and will cease from the land if he fails to maintain it?

His next flight is even more remarkable. After citing the allegations of McLaughlin's counsel, some of which are obviously absurd, Judge Gaynor proceeds:

"I need form no opinion as to the truth of these allegations; it is enough that they were by no means light or frivolous, and that defendant was entitled to have them calmly heard; for the law, taught by the experience of the past, has wisely so provided. From the irregular and disorderly trial of Jesus down to the present time history in almost every generation affords instances of trials conducted without due calmness and attention, in which sometimes the innocent and sometimes the guilty were convicted; but invariably in either case with the like effect in the end that the conviction was generally deemed unjust, and proved more demoralizing and detrimental to social order than acquittal would have done. It is a maxim of manliness and healthy human nature as old as the human race that one who cannot be convicted by fair play should not be convicted at all."

This is not merely impertinence. It verges on blasphemy and passes the limit of decency. It may easily be accepted by readers whose knowledge of the Scriptures is not so intimate as Judge Gaynor's as implying a certain parallel between the accused on the one hand and the courts on the other in the "trial" before Justice Barrett and that before Pontius Pilate. And it involves a very direct imputation that McLaughlin was not convicted "by fair play" and that the court was implicated in the foul play. We are confident that Justice Gaynor could not have been betrayed into such an unjustifiable suggestion if the overweening sense of his own part in the business before him had not blinded him to the full meaning of what he was saying. Whatever the explanation of his conduct, it is greatly to be regretted, and it is a plain, though not a pleasant, duty to characterize it as it deserves.

BIDS FOR CITY BONDS.

Three considerable transactions in municipal bonds have occurred within the past week. New-York offered $2,746,310 of 3 per cent. gold bonds, and received bids falling some half a million short of the total, at a fraction of 1 per cent. premium; Philadelphia offered $1,000,000 bonds at the same rate, and received bids for only $235,500 at par; Brooklyn offered $570,000 bonds at 3½ per cent., and received bids for nearly $7,000,000, the successful bidder getting the issue at $103.81.

There is clearly not sufficient difference in the credit of the three cities to explain almost complete failure in Philadelphia, a partial failure in New-York, and a brilliant success in Brooklyn. It is probable that the difference in the net revenue—about three-eighths of 1 per cent.—is the real cause of the varying bids. It shows that, despite the apparent "glut" of money, there is enough profitable use for it to make 3 per cent. bonds of undoubted character no longer as desirable as was the case only a short time since. There is every reason to believe that the change indicated will be progressive.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The price of wheat continued to decline yesterday, and at the close of the market the day's loss was 5 cents a bushel. In two days the price had been reduced by 8½ cents, or nearly 12 per cent., upon the basis of the Chicago quotation for September deliveries. The decline since the highest figures were reached a few weeks ago has been about 20 cents a bushel.

It is understood that a considerable number of Western speculators in the rural districts failed to take their profits when wheat was selling between 75 and 82 cents, after the "scare" caused by pessimistic reports about the complete ruin of the Winter-wheat crop, and that until the beginning of this week they were carrying their purchases, sustained by a hope that the dollar mark would soon be reached. But the dominating sentiment for the last few days has been that of other persons of greater experience and supplied with better information. This prevailing sentiment was based upon trustworthy reports as to the extraordinary and enormous yield of Spring-sown wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and adjoining States. These other persons, giving due weight to the condition of the crop in the Spring-wheat district, to favorable weather elsewhere, to the attitude of foreign buyers, and to the statistics of foreign supply, have sold not only their holdings, but also a considerable quantity of grain which they did not hold, and the downward movement of prices started by their action has been accelerated by the forced sales of wheat held for some weeks past by rural speculators. These last-named gentlemen—and it is well known that the advance of prices a few weeks ago drew thousands of them into the maelstrom of the Chicago Board of Trade's wheat pit—now regret that they did not grasp their profits while the market was in their favor, and will indulge in much bitter language in deprecation of "gambling in the necessaries of life." Some may become Populists, and nearly all of them will hereafter argue learnedly against "option" buying and selling.

The foreign markets have failed to respond to the unreasonable advance here which culminated in a market price of 82 cents at Chicago. The reports of the last few days have shown that the losses in the Winter-wheat States were greatly overestimated and that the yield of Spring-sown wheat will be very large. Moreover, the exporting countries continue to supply the importing countries in Europe with quantities considerably in excess of current demands. These are the chief reasons which account for the decline of 8½ cents in two days and the fall of the price of wheat for September delivery at Chicago from 73 cents on July 1 to 62⅝ cents yesterday.

The shipments from all exporting countries to Europe last week are reported to have been about 9,500,000 bushels, while the weekly requirements are about 6,700,000. The statistics relating to exports from Russia deserve attention. During the twelve weeks ending on June 22 the Russian shipments were 42,000,000 bushels, as against 28,000,000 in the same period last year and 21,500,000 during the corresponding weeks of 1893. We published some time ago a table showing to how large an extent Russian exports of wheat had displaced exports from this country in Continental Europe. The general advance in the price of wheat from the very low figures of a few months ago has led the wheat growers of Argentina to increase their acreage for the crop that will be harvested in January next.

While present conditions do not favor an increase of price, still it is not improbable that prices will be higher by and by. Our own crop will be below the average, and the English requirements will be exceptionally large, owing to the fact that the crop in that country will be one of the smallest ever harvested.

"COLORED" VOTERS.

There is to be a State Convention of "colored Republicans" at Rochester next month, but it is said that the purpose of the meeting is not so much to promote party ends as to "demonstrate to political leaders that the colored vote is large enough to entitle it to recognition both in Municipal and State Government." The statement seems to imply that the colored voters have heretofore been Republicans as a matter of course, but that how they will vote hereafter depends upon the "recognition" they receive. What is meant by "recognition" is not made clear, but, interpreting it according to the sense of politicians, it doubtless means a share in offices and public employment.

There are said to be 30,000 colored voters in this State, but that is not enough to exercise any formidable power, even if it were fully organized and used as a manageable political force. Any attempt to use it in that way would be bad for the colored citizens of the State. It would repel more than its own number and weight from the party with which it might ally itself. The organizing of political forces on lines of color or race or alien origin, especially if the purpose is to extort "recognition" for citizens of a certain race or nationality, is a dangerous business.

When colored voters show themselves fully equal to the exercise of all the rights of citizenship, they will not hold together in a colored organization or in support of any one political party, but in accordance with intelligent convictions. They will divide like other citizens upon questions involving differences of opinion. There is no issue in this country at present, certainly none in this part of the country, involving any question of public policy that affects one race or nationality differently from another. What colored voters most need and what they should cultivate in any organization of their own is a better understanding of the questions of policy that are affected by votes and that determine the attitude of parties. So long as they talk about being entitled to recognition as a class in the Government according to their numbers, and of enforcing such recognition by their votes, they show a poor appreciation of the rights and duties of citizenship and stand in the way of the progress of their race.

TOO MUCH ALDERMANIC "LAW."

In their zeal for enforcing law the police seem to have been hunting for city ordinances to put into effect. While the legislative power of the Aldermen is supposed to be quite limited, the Aldermanic capacity for producing ordinances is without limit. Most of these have some relation to regulating things on the streets and sidewalks of the city.

The Aldermen in times past have had a great fondness for regulating, but there is difficulty about a systematic enforcement of their ordinances. In the first place, many of them were not made to be enforced. They were adopted because some politician or somebody with a "pull" desired it for reasons of his own, which perhaps were temporary. Having accomplished a temporary or personal purpose, they lapsed into innocuous desuetude. Others were intended for use as a club to make persons exercising privileges in the streets submissive. Perhaps these persons were required to have permits and licenses, and the granting or withholding of these could be made useful for political purposes. Perhaps certain things were prohibited altogether, not because it was intended to prevent them, but because it was intended to make people "contribute" for the privilege of doing them. Municipal ordinances, to be enforced "with discretion," were as much a source of police corruption and blackmail as State laws that public sentiment did not care to have strictly enforced.

Another difficulty about reviving and enforcing these ordinances indiscriminately is that nobody knows what they are. There is no systematic codification or digest of them and no complete index of their adoption, modification, and rescission. Each Board of Aldermen has "legislated" to suit itself or to suit its "bosses," without knowing or caring what its predecessors have done. The result is a helter-skelter mass of ordinances, some wise and some otherwise; some intended to be enforced strictly and some intended merely to afford a power of repression to be exercised as occasion required.

The lawmaking of the Aldermen has made the use of discretion in enforcing their edicts a necessity, and it is only a question of having that discretion exercised honestly. There is no sense in persecuting bootblacks and street vendors because an ordinance has been unearthed under which it can be done or which seems to require it. The zeal of the police for enforcing things may become oppressive and it should be curbed and directed by instructions, and these instructions should have regard for common sense and common justice as well as for ordinances. These latter are evidently in need of revision and codification, whereby those whom they concern may readily ascertain what they require.

THE STAMFORD MILKMAN.

Even if Blackham, the milkman who caused an epidemic of 400 cases of typhoid fever in Stamford, Conn., by distributing milk contaminated by water taken from a polluted well, had been prosecuted, it is not probable that he would have been convicted. It could not have been proved, we think, that he adulterated the milk with this water. He admitted that he had washed his milk cans with it. He knew that the water was not good, for he would not drink it, but he did not know that it contained the typhoid poison. He did not deliberately and intentionally distribute typhoid germs to his customers, among whom was his own family physician. He was guilty of ignorance and careless disregard for cleanliness, and after the deplorable effect of his carelessness and ignorance had become apparent and bacteriological analysis had disclosed the typhoid germs both in the well water and in the milk, his attitude was not that of contrition and regret. This was exasperating, and he was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, but it does not follow that he could have been or ought to have been convicted on that charge.

His arrest, however, was not a useless proceeding. He deserved some punishment, and he has already been punished. The arrest, moreover, has served to give needed publicity to the sanitary history of the case and to enlighten many persons as to the dangers and methods of typhoid infection through the agency of polluted water supplies or milk supplies. There are many persons, otherwise intelligent, in Stamford whose ignorance of sanitary laws and bacteriological discoveries might have permitted them, if they had been in Blackham's place, to do what he did; but now they know better, because they have been enlightened by the publicity given to this case.

The authorities of Stamford were equally culpable with Blackham. Indeed, they were more culpable, for they were not so ignorant, but must have known something about the danger to which a community is exposed when its milk supply, or a part of it, is controlled by persons like this ignorant milk dealer, and not subjected to sanitary supervision. The story of the origin of this epidemic (with 400 cases and more than 30 deaths) was like the stories of scores of other typhoid epidemics. The shallow well, the surface of the water in it being only two or three feet below the surface of the ground, was within a few feet of outhouses in a yard surrounding dwellings in which there had recently been cases of the fever, and the natural drainage from the yard was toward the unprotected well, on lower ground. Such a trap for human lives should not have escaped the attention of the health authorities, especially since the history of milk epidemics of typhoid is so well known to physicians and sanitarians. If Stamford had had an efficient Health Department this epidemic might have been avoided; if it had provided for the sanitary inspection of milk supplies we may be sure that 400 cases of fever would have been prevented and 30 lives would have been saved.

THE NEW BROTHERHOOD.

We admit that our first knowledge of the "New Brotherhood" of Boston comes from the announcement that it has protested against the growing in the Public Gardens of "ecclesiastical devices" wherewith to welcome the Societies of Christian Endeavor to their convention in that town. Upon the whole, this announcement does not suggest the belief that the New Brotherhood is a powerful and valuable agency for the public weal. It does not appear to have the amount of corporate sense necessary to that end.

The Brotherhood admits, for the sake of the argument, that "it may be proper" to extend a cordial welcome to the Christian Endeavorers, but it insists that the method chosen for extending the municipal welcome "is open to most serious objections as in conflict with the true standard of civic rights and religious liberty." It goes on to specify the devices to which it objects, which it says are "of a theological and sectarian character, namely, an immense cross at the principal entrance, [the offensiveness being apparently in proportion to the size,] and, disposed in other parts of the garden, the cross and crown, the cross and anchor, the cross and sword, the cross and Bible, and inscriptions such as 'By This We Conquer,' 'For Christ and His Church,' 'Welcome, Christian Endeavorers,' and the linking of some of these with the coat of arms of the State of Massachusetts."

"This," the Brotherhood solemnly concludes, "was the appearance of the Public Gardens on Decoration Day." We admit that it was not creditable to Boston, but it was discreditable for reasons of which the New Brotherhood does not seem to have the faintest conception. There is no denying that the devices and the inscriptions were "theological," but there is not the slightest evidence that they were "sectarian." Of course, you may make a provocative out of almost anything. Some people in Boston have managed to stir up a riot with an emblem intrinsically so inoffensive as a "Little Red Schoolhouse." But the New Brotherhood neither pretends on the behalf of its own members nor of any other persons that the sight of a Bible, a cross, an anchor, a sword, or a crown excites the basest passions of their natures and provokes them to breaches of the peace, even with the addition of the aggravating inscriptions. It does not venture to conjure up the spectacle of an agnostic mob assembled to eradicate the hateful symbols of priestcraft. Whether the New Brotherhood be an association of secularists or a band of propagandists of the doctrines of Paine and Ingersoll, in either case it does not seem to possess judgment enough to make it important, and the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston are justified in doing nothing with its "memorial." If it had attacked the devices and the inscriptions on aesthetic grounds, it would have been entirely justified. There is no surer way of vulgarizing a public pleasure ground than to grow mottoes and devices in flowers and foliage plants. As the late Lord Bacon justly observed, "You may see as good sights many times in tarts." There used to be a malefactor in charge of the South Park, in Chicago, who made the unthinking laugh and the judicious grieve by the perpetration of elaborate and preposterous floral jokes. It is painful to learn that the culture, even the horticulture, of Boston has descended to the same level.

The formal and official suppression by the Democratic State Committee of Kentucky of Senator Blackburn is evidence that that gentleman's true value has finally been correctly appraised. It is not quite clear whether he was requested to keep quiet because it was found that he would persist in advocating his latest views on the currency or not. But the committee may very well have believed that even his advocacy of the sound doctrine of the State platform would do more harm than good. He cannot possibly believe in it, because he is incapable of intelligent conviction as to anything. His free-silver ideas were adopted for selfish purposes, and his speeches showed that he had no clear notion of the arguments which might honorably be used on that side. It would be of no advantage to the party to have its sound-money doctrine supported by ignorant, shallow, and demagogic speeches, and these are the only sort that Blackburn could make. The committee has clearly decided that the principles of the party will prevail only by fair and intelligent discussion, and with that, cannot fail—and it is right.

A rather picturesque story comes from Butte, Mon., about a wicked gambler who, when asked to buy a copy of The War-Cry, proposed a game of three-card monte to the Salvation Army lassie who was selling them, and, having won her consent, proceeded to win her papers with such skill and speed that he soon deprived the missioner of all her stock in trade. Then, according to this strange tale, the gambler paid for the ill-gotten booty at a generous price and the young woman, drying the tears evoked by her misfortunes at play, went back to the barracks rejoicing. This is a good yarn, so far as it goes, but the inventor is evidently a romancer of limited imagination. He should at least have made the card manipulator fall violently in love with the victim of his mystificatory arts, and then have pictured the two before a Justice of the Peace matching silver dollars with that official, double or quits, for the marriage fee.

The detail of Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles to the New-York Navy Yard is an appropriate and encouraging recognition of merit. Mr. Bowles has had charge of the construction work at the Norfolk Navy Yard since 1886. When he took hold of it, under the first Administration of Mr. Cleveland, the yard was destitute of appliances with which to conduct new work, and it was cursed with all the evils of maladministration that could result from adherence to the spoils system. With the support first of Secretary Whitney, then of Secretary Tracy, and afterward of Secretary Herbert, Mr. Bowles organized the yard upon the merit system, a system that has brought it to the front rank of efficiency, and the old-fashioned Virginia place-hunting politicians of both parties to the brink of despair. If Mr. Bowles has as good an opportunity in the New-York yard as he had at Norfolk, his administration will soon justify his promotion.

WITNESSES UNABLE TO EXPLAIN

Former Officials of the Long Island Traction Company Say They Know Nothing of Its Management.

Daniel F. Lewis, formerly President of the Long Island Traction and Brooklyn Heights Railroad Companies, yesterday told the Assembly committee which is investigating Brooklyn railroad affairs that the strike last Winter cost the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company $700,000.

Mr. Lewis explained why the Long Island Traction Company was in the hands of a receiver. He said joint notes were given by the two companies to Mr. Kidder for cash in 1894, to raise money to extend the roads, though the traction company was merely a stockholder in the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. The traction company was solvent, but it could not have paid certain debts if they had been pressed.

Mr. Lewis said the traction company had no debts of its own, and no income. It expected an income from dividends on the stock of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, but no dividends had been declared. Its officers were not salaried, and it paid no rent for its offices. Its only debts were printing bills. The stockholders never met in Virginia, where the company is incorporated.

The profits of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in 1893 were $715,520.78, but the strike last Winter cost the company $700,000.

John G. Jenkins, one of the Directors of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, testified that he was concerned in every railroad in Brooklyn, and was formerly Vice President of the traction company. He said he never was able to comprehend the finances of the traction company. He understood there was a conspiracy among some lawyers to wreck it.

W. A. H. Bogardus said that, although he was formerly Secretary of the Long Island Traction and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Companys, he had no means of knowing anything about the management of either company.

Crowell Hadden explained that the Long Island Traction Company was incorporated in Virginia because the taxation in that State was less than anywhere else.

The committee will resume its sessions this morning.

GREAT FLOOD IN SALINA, KAN.

The Smoky River at Its Highest Point and Still Rapidly Rising over the Afflicted City.

SALINA, Kan., July 9.—Part of the city east of Smoky River, containing a resident population of 1,200, is under water. Hundreds of families have vacated their homes, and hundreds more are unable to leave except in boats.

The river has been rising steadily for three days and, although it has reached the highest point known in history, it is still rapidly increasing. The situation to-night is the most serious in the history of Salina. A foot more water will cover the first floors of 500 houses.

The flooded district is being patrolled by men in boats and endangered families are being rescued.

EXCISE BOARD TO LOSE ITS COUNSEL

Alfred R. Page Resigns and Two Speculative Reasons Are Given.

Alfred R. Page, counsel to the Board of Excise, tendered his resignation to the Commissioners yesterday, to take effect Aug. 1. The subject of his resignation has occasioned several secret sessions of the board during the last few days, and the Commissioners have kept the matter to themselves. They were considerably surprised yesterday to know that the fact of the resignation had leaked out.

President Murray refused to discuss the matter. He refused to deny or affirm the fact that the resignation had been received. The other Commissioners were equally reticent.

Mr. Page, after some deliberation, said that he had handed in his resignation, but refused to discuss the reasons for his action. It is stated that the resignation was asked for by the Commissioners on the ground that Mr. Page's rulings on the question of the licensing of saloons within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse were overruled by the Supreme Court, and because of the fact that the board has been directed to pay costs in the cases.

Another reason assigned is that Mr. Page found that the office was a very laborious one, and took up all of his time, to the detriment of his private law practice. His salary as counsel is $4,000 a year.

Alfred R. Page was appointed as counsel to the board directly after its reorganization. He took a prominent part last Fall in the reform movement, and was a leading member of the confederated Good Government Clubs.

MRS. CLEVELAND AND DAUGHTER WELL

The President Goes Fishing with Comedian Joseph Jefferson.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 9.—Everything is moving along nicely at Gray Gables as regards Mrs. Cleveland and her youngest daughter.

The President, with Dr. Bryant and Joseph Jefferson, passed a few hours fishing for bass in a pond near Crow's Nest.

The lighthouse tender Verbena conveyed Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle and Secretary Morton and Miss Morton to Falmouth this forenoon, where they passed the day with Secretary of State Olney and family, returning to Marion to-night. Secretary Carlisle will not address the Bankers' Association at Saratoga to-morrow. Secretary Morton expects to start to-morrow on his trip through the West.

Private Secretary Thurber was at Gray Gables a while this afternoon. Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, arrived to-day on a visit to her daughter.

Plattenburg—Woodhull.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 9.—Miss Lillia Woodhull of this place was married at noon to-day to the Rev. C. H. Plattenburg, son of ex-Senator George Plattenburg of Dover. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. C. H. Lightbourn officiating. The bridegroom is a graduate of Bethany College, West Virginia, and has charge of the Christian Church at Uniontown, Penn.

STRAGGLING INTO BOSTON

The Christian Endeavorers Taking Possession of the City.

ELABORATE DECORATIONS PROVIDED

Getting Ready for the Great Convention Which Is to Open in the City of Boston This Morning.

BOSTON, July 9.—What might be called the spray thrown in advance of the great wave of the Christian Endeavorers struck Boston to-day in the shape of the detached delegates who came in by the regular trains.

Among the stragglers was the party of nearly 200 Nebraskans who reached the Union Station this forenoon. There was also a delegation of good size from Hamilton, Ontario, which came in just before 11 o'clock. There were about fifty Endeavorers in it, and they looked much pleased to be at the end of their journey. As soon as their baggage could be looked after they started for the South Boston cars, which were to take them to their headquarters. They marched up to the platform led by a man carrying a British flag with a green oak leaf bearing the Christian Endeavor monogram on it, but there was no singing in the streets, because it was raining hard, and no time was lost in getting into the cars.

Some of the visitors from the Maritime Provinces got in before Bostonians had begun to think of breakfast, 183 society members from Washington County, Maine, having come on the International Steamship Company's boat. Three hundred Michigan delegates reached the Albany Station shortly after noon.

Straggling delegates and small parties of Endeavor people kept coming into the various Boston railway stations all yesterday afternoon and evening. On the Chicago special, which was due at the Albany Station at 3 o'clock, there were about fifty delegates, chiefly from Ohio and Illinois. On the Albany express, which arrived shortly afterward, was a delegation from Athens, N. Y. The Chicago and Cincinnati express, which arrived at 9:15 last evening, brought more than fifty delegates from Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Central New-York. The Colonial express, which came into the Park Square Station from Washington at 8:30 o'clock last evening, brought in about a dozen delegates, and stragglers were coming in at the New-York and New-England Station all day.

Every train arriving at the Union Station brought in scattering delegates from New-England cities and towns who wished to reach the centre of interest ahead of the main bodies of delegates. Most of them were met by friends, although in the afternoon three booths were set up by the Accommodation Committee, where all incoming strangers could easily see the official emblem of the convention managers.

On the 10:20 train from the West yesterday morning, which came in over the Fitchburg, five Idaho delegates arrived, and were directed to the Clarendon Street Church, which is to be their State headquarters. There was also a small party from Indiana, but they proceeded immediately to Newton, where they were to be entertained by personal friends. Three Illinois delegates also came in on this train.

As the visitors enter the city they cannot fail to be delighted at the beautiful decorations of the railway stations. In one or two cases these approach the savory, the national colors being incorporated finely with the crimson and white—the Christian Endeavor colors. Upon many of the great buildings of the city, the homes of business thrift and enterprise, are seen outward decorations which have never been surpassed in elaborate arrangements, even upon important political occasions or National holidays. From roof to sidewalk many of these buildings are hung with the red and the white, while mottoes and inscriptions bid the visitors welcome.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR IS IN NEWPORT

Her Villa, Beechwood, Opened for the Season—Guests of Cottagers.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—Mrs. William Astor arrived to-night, and Beechwood was opened for the season. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will arrive about July 15.

Mrs. George B. De Forest came over from New-London to-day to be the guest of Mrs. Henry Clews for a few days. Mrs. Clews will give a luncheon in her honor to-morrow. Mrs. Thomas H. Howard is visiting Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt during the absence of Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Howard in New-York. Mrs. C. H. Baldwin has as guests Mrs. Morris K. Jesup and Mrs. N. F. Runnell of New-York. Mrs. Philander Shaw of Brooklyn is visiting Mrs. John Ireys.

Among prominent arrivals to-day were J. F. Downing, R. H. King, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McAllister, Renne Martin, Jr., Emery B. Sweetser, S. Warren Chase, Miss Emma Kilham, Louis L. Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wood and family, Seymour P. Kingman, S. M. Lawrence, Bruce Price, New-York; A. A. Symonds, Dayton, Ohio; Joseph F. Gilmartin, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Werner, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Berry, Pompton Plains, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Lester A. Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Arbogast, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Taylor, Worcester; Alfred Mosher, Troy, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Hamblin, Boston.

G. Mead Tooker gave an elaborate dinner party to-night. The table decorations were pink roses. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Emily Tooker, C. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher R. Robert, and Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden.

Mrs. William B. Rogers entertained the Town and Country Club, which had its first gathering of the season to-day.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Gould Redmond entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott will give a series of talks at the cottages upon artists' life in Europe, speaking from her own experiences. The first talk will be at Mrs. James P. Kernochan's, Aug. 12. The other talks will be at Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt's, Mrs. Townsend Burden's, and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks's.

Edward B. Hall of Boston to-day rented a Land Trust cottage.

Mrs. M. S. Hoyt closed her cottage to-day and it will be closed until September. She and Dr. and Mrs. Powell left for New-York this morning.

Capt. P. N. McGraffin, a graduate of the Naval Academy, who participated in the China-Japanese war as an officer of the Chinese Navy, arrived to-day to lecture at the War College Wednesday and Friday on the battle of the Yalu River. He is the guest of Ensign Harlow, United States

FOUND ARMS ON THE PEARL

Spanish Consul at Kingston Prevents a Filibustering Expedition.

MUNITIONS WERE FOR THE CHILDS

Cuban Insurgents Continually Plotting to Secure Assistance by Way of Florida and San Domingo.

Special Correspondence of The United Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 3.—There has been considerable excitement here during the last week or two in Cuban circles over the activity of the insurgents in Cuba and the landing on that coast of several filibustering expeditions from Florida and San Domingo. The greatest excitement was over the frustration of the expedition which was organized to leave here May 23. This was due to Spanish Consul Forroja, who proved himself a first-class detective.

The success of the Childs Bridgeton expedition spurred the Jamaica Cubans to action. The Childs went off to San Domingo to take up another expedition there, which was timed to be ready. She left the Bridgeton here to effect repairs, and it is now understood, to rent the operation of carrying arms and men out to sea to meet her on her return. This was timed for the evening of June 22. Meanwhile the New-York papers of June 11 arrived, bringing the story of the sailing of the vessels with the Roloff-Sanchez expedition. Although this was no legal evidence against the Bridgeton, the story cast such suspicion on her that her usefulness was over. The crew having been before this paid off and hurried from the island, the Spanish Consul could obtain nothing against the Captain and vessel. But he discovered that the arms intended for the Bridgeton had been shipped in the coast trader Pearl, which was to sail on the evening of Saturday, June 22, stopping at Bull Bay, some miles eastward of Kingston, and there taking up the personnel of the expedition under Col. La Coste and Lanza, the famous pilot of the rebellion of 1878.

The Childs, or a steamer about her size, had been sighted early in the afternoon hanging in the offing, but had gone away to the eastward. The Pearl did not sail until Sunday evening, June 23d. Had she sailed Saturday, or even Sunday, morning all would have gone well, for the Consul only got evidence of her connection with the Cubans Saturday, too late to obtain the necessary orders from the Governor and Admiral, who are out in the country, and Capt. Stopford of H. M. S. Tartar refused to act without orders.

When at length the necessary authority was received Sunday evening, the Pearl had sailed. But the Consul knew her destination, and two officers went from the Tartar gave chase. When they reached Bull Bay there were lanterns flashing on shore, and the Pearl's boats were in the water. The vessel lay less than 100 yards from the beach. The skipper said he was there to take up some passengers, which he had a right to do.

A rigorous search was made in the cargo, but no contraband of war was found. The boats therefore returned to the Tartar, leaving the Pearl unmolested.

It is supposed that the Cubans, seeing their arms seized, landed, made off into the bushes and back to Kingston. The Pearl sailed to Moran Bay, where the Captain seems to have judged he would hear from his employers. Probably he would have done so, but the Consul was not satisfied with the Tartar's report, and succeeded in obtaining an order for the vessel to be again searched at the first port she touched. This was done, and to the chagrin of the Tartar's officers, a large quantity of arms, munitions, stores, &c., was discovered masquerading as general merchandise. The Captain was arrested.

Instead of allowing the Customs officials to act, the Spanish Consul has insisted on the case being brought under the Foreign Enlistment act. The Cubans here promptly engaged the services of P. Stern, an English criminal lawyer, to defend the Captain, and that the charge will be made.

The Cubans are very much exercised over the matter, although they deny everything and leave the onus of proof on the Consul. Had he known enough and acted with prudence, he would have caught a large expedition sailing out of Rio Bueno Bay a day or two later.

THE WOODALL A COAST TRADER

Capt. Hudson Denies that He Proposes to Help the Cuban Insurgents.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Capt. John M. Hudson of New-York, who purchased the fishing steamer James Woodall ten days ago, started from here to-day in that steamer for Progreso, Mexico.

There has been much speculation here as to Capt Hudson's intentions with regard to the Woodall. It was rumored that his quick purchase of the vessel and his desire to leave as soon as possible meant that he was getting ready for a filibustering trip to Cuba to carry men and munitions of war to the insurgents. The Spanish Consul maintained a strict surveillance. He had the steamer photographed and copies sent to Cuba for distribution among the men-of-war patrolling the Cuban coast.

Capt. Hudson said just before sailing that his object was not to filibuster, but to trade.

HAVANA, July 9.—An official dispatch from Puerto Principe reports that, while a detachment of fifty Government troops under Major Rufus L. Scott, and who graduated from the New-York Law University. He is a member of the Kings County Bar Association and of several Masonic lodges.

SENTENCE OF DEBS MODIFIED

And Also That of the American Railway Union Directors.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Judge Wood this morning modified the sentence of Eugene V. Debs from one year in jail to six months, and of the other Directors of the American Railway Union from six months to three.

The sentences are now as the Court originally imposed them. The prisoners were sentenced to the terms fixed to-day in two cases—one brought by the United States and the other by the Santa Fé Railroad, but the Judge made the sentences concurrent, to begin and end at the same time. Later on, the sentences in each case were made cumulative, one to begin when the other ended, for technical reasons, in order that the cases might be brought before the Supreme Court. As the Court only wished to punish the men for the length of time prescribed, he has all along intended to make the sentences as originally imposed. "It is not my intention," said he this morning, "to have it said that I punished these men for acts committed during the strike. My intention was to punish them for contempt, and for that I thought six months for Debs and three months for each of the others an ample sentence."

Norton Chase Re-elected President.

ALBANY, July 9.—Norton Chase was re-elected President of the Democratic General Committee at its annual meeting to-day. John P. Masterson, who is Surveyor of the Port, had declined a re-election as Recording Secretary, and Thomas J. Riley of Albany was chosen in his place. Mr. Masterson's service as Secretary extends over twenty years.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John C. New of Indianapolis is at the Astor.

—Quartermaster Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff is at the Gilsey.

—Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., and James G. Blaine, Jr., of Augusta, Me., are at the Murray Hill.

—Baron von Ketteler of the German Embassy at Washington and Prince Loewenstein of Berlin are at the Cambridge.

—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., and Walter Camp of New-Haven are at the Waldorf.

—Congressman Paul J. Sorg of Ohio, Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, and Judge Denis O'Brien of the New-York Court of Appeals are at the Holland.

—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Philip D. Armour of Chicago, Congressman William A. Smith of Michigan, ex-Gov. Charles H. Sawyer of New-Hampshire, Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse, and A. G. Menocho United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue.

A MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE

James S. McAvoy, While on the Way to Court, Leaped in Front of an Elevated Railroad Train.

James S. McAvoy, who shot his wife Saturday night at their home, 349 East Sixtieth Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping in front of an engine of the Third Avenue elevated road. The engine and one car passed over his body, cutting off both legs. McAvoy died an hour later in the Flower Hospital.

Since Saturday night McAvoy had been a prisoner in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, where he was held to await the result of his wife's injuries. Mrs. McAvoy was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she died Monday evening.

Policeman Louis Tancried took McAvoy to the Fourth District Police Court yesterday morning to be arraigned before Magistrate Mott on the charge of murdering his wife. The Magistrate ordered the policeman to take the prisoner to the Coroners' office.

Tancried handcuffed both of his prisoner's hands, and the two walked side by side from the Fifty-seventh Street Court to the down-town station of the Third Avenue elevated road at Fifty-ninth Street.

Arriving at the station the policeman dropped two tickets into the box and then led his prisoner to a seat on the platform to await the next train. In a few moments one approached, and the two men arose from their seats to board it. They walked to the extreme southern end of the platform and stood there until the engine had advanced to within twenty feet of where the policeman and the prisoner were standing.

McAvoy suddenly gave a loud yell and then hurled himself beneath the wheels. As he jumped Tancried grabbed the prisoner by the left arm and the back of his coat, but the man slipped from his grasp and fell over the outside rail.

William McAvoy, son of the suicide, was waiting in Coroner Hoeber's office for his father to be brought in and arraigned. As the prisoner did not appear at the stated time, McAvoy said to Coroner Hoeber: "I don't think they will ever get father here. I think he will do away with himself."

A few minutes later the telephone rang and Clerk Murray received the information that the prisoner had thrown himself in front of a train.

McAvoy told Coroner Hoeber that, on his way to the office he was delayed on the Third Avenue elevated road by a blockade caused by some one falling in front of a train, but he had no idea that it was his father. He left the train he was riding on and continued the trip on a surface car.

SCHOONER TAYLOR CUT IN TWO

Providence Liner Massachusetts Struck Her as She Lay at Anchor—The Crew Uninjured.

A thick fog, which closed in on Sound waters Monday night, caused Capt. Young of the Calais (Me.) schooner Emily Taylor, which was threading that waterway, bound for New-York, to drop anchor and wait for clearing weather. The schooner was in that part of the Sound known as the Race when the anchor was let go.

A noise of swashing waters came out of the blinding mist shortly after midnight, and the next the crew knew one part of their vessel was scraping alongside a towering white hull and the other was floating away in the blackness on the opposite side of the colliding prow.

The colliding vessel was the Providence Line steamboat Massachusetts, bound from Providence for this city. She had struck the Taylor a fair blow just forward of her port fore rigging, and had cut the craft as cleanly in two as a knife divides an apple. The schooner was lumber laden, and that buoyant cargo prevented her from sinking.

The Massachusetts laid by her mutilated victim until a line had been got on board, and then steamed slowly ahead, heading for New-London. The steamboat and her tow arrived there shortly after daylight yesterday morning. There the damaged schooner was dropped and the Massachusetts proceeded on her way, arriving here yesterday, nearly seven hours late.

None of the schooner's crew was injured. The vessel is commanded by Capt. Young. She is 140 tons register.

BROOKLYN'S NEW POLICE JUSTICES

Charles E. Teale and Andrew Lemon Appointed to the Bench.

Charles E. Teale of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, and Andrew Lemon of the Twenty-eight Ward were appointed Police Justices yesterday to succeed Justices Laimbeer and Haggerty, whose terms of office will expire April 30, 1896.

The appointments were made by Mayor Schieren, Controller Palmer, and City Auditor Sutton. Mayor Schieren wanted Max Brill, a School Commissioner, to succeed Justice Laimbeer, and nominated him, but he was outvoted, and Mr. Lemon's election was made unanimous.

Justice-elect Teale is a native of England, fifty-two years old, and a member of the Board of Education, in which body he has served continuously eighteen years. As Chairman of the Finance Committee, he has had almost entire charge of the department's moneys, and has proved to be an efficient and conscientious guardian of the treasury. He is a member of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a manager of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union. He belongs to the Oxford Club, and has for a long time been an active Republican.

Justice-elect Lemon is a lawyer, and has a good practice. He was born in Brooklyn and attended the public schools. He studied law under Rufus L. Scott, and was graduated from the New-York Law University. He is a member of the Kings County Bar Association and of several Masonic lodges.

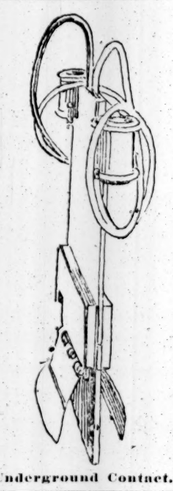
NEW TROLLEY A SUCCESS

The Metropolitan's Line in Lenox Avenue in Operation.

ELECTRIC CURRENT IS UNDER GROUND

The Road in Appearance Is Like a Cable Line, but, Instead of a Grip, Is an Apparatus to Collect the Electricity.

The new electric conduit road owned and operated by the Metropolitan Traction Company began to carry passengers yesterday morning without any formal opening ceremonies. It begins in Columbus Avenue at One Hundred and Eighth Street, where the present cable road ends, though there is nothing in the outward appearance of the line to show the change from one motive power to the other. Nor are the cars of the new road different in any cut-



Underground Contact.

ward respect from the regular Broadway cable cars except that instead of a wheel for the cable grip there is an ordinary box for electric switches such as are commonly seen on trolley cars.

The road turns off Columbus Avenue at One Hundred and Eighth Street, and by a descending gradient of 4½ per cent. reaches Manhattan Avenue. Then, turning northward, it runs along that avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, affording a beautiful view of Morningside Park on the left and a fine view of the highest elevation of the Manhattan Railway as it runs along Eighth Avenue on the right.

The line forsakes Manhattan Avenue at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, which it follows until it reaches Lenox Avenue. From that point to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street the line keeps on Lenox Avenue, reaching the temporary power house at the north end of its route.

A reporter for The New-York Times traveled over the new road early yesterday morning and found the new method of propulsion as perfect as it well could be for the comfort of passengers. The car had ten or twelve passengers on board, nearly all of them women. The rails were smooth and elastic, and so well laid that not a single joint could be felt.

The starting of the car was accomplished so gradually and with such a constant gain in impetus that there was no necessity for each fresh arrival on the car to clutch frantically at the nearest overhead strap before landing in a seat. The hills were taken with the ease and steadiness of a cable car. The speed on declines was regulated with the brake alone, the current being turned off.

The chief point of novelty in the new system is the method of making the electric contact between the car motor and the conductors. The motors are of the latest approved trolley type, made by the General Electric Company, and the generators at the power house are of the ordinary type from the workshops of the same company.

As the road has been constructed with a regular cable trench in order that this method of traction can be substituted at any time, its outline will be familiar to those who have watched the building of cable roads in different parts of the city during the last five years.

Thirteen inches below the conduit are the two conductors, one on each side, six inches apart. They are simple strips of channel iron, four inches deep and thirty feet in length each, suspended from the roof of the conduit by porcelain insulators. The lengths are connected to each other on the same side by copper wire, firmly riveted into both ends. Both are connected with the generators in the power house to opposite poles. In this case the rails do not carry the return current, as is usual in trolley systems, but one iron strip carries the outward, or positive current, and the other the return, or negative current.

The apparatus which collects this current from one side and returns it to the other is exceedingly simple. It consists of a longitudinal plate of non-conducting fibre with an iron plate on each side. The lower end of these iron plates has a wing, kept extended by a spring, so that it always makes contact with its conductor. The upper end of each plate leads off into a copper wire. The current comes from the underground conductor on one side through the wing, up the plate, through the copper wire, then through the motor, turning it in its passage, and down the other plate back to the power house by the conductor on the opposite side.

There are two motors in each car having a nominal strength of fifty horse power between them. The current is delivered at a pressure of 350 volts when it leaves the generator. The engine which turns the directly connected dynamo of 800 kilowatts is a horizontal, cross-compound Allis-Corliss of 650 horse power. Both engines and dynamos are duplicated as a precaution against the accidental breaking down of one set.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company, speaking yesterday of the latest addition to the company's lines, said:

"New-York is behind the age in its mechanical traction appliances. There are still 100 miles of lines in this city with 6,000 horses. Popular sentiment forbade overhead trolleys, and we found that cables for our cross-town lines, with their twists, turns, and crossings, would be far too expensive. So we set to work a year ago in earnest to build a conduit electric railway.

"At present it is everything we could wish, and I hope to see a great extension of the conduit system before long. In fact, the fittings seem absurdly simple when you look at them actually completed. We have trolley motors and trolley constant current generators and conductors better protected from the weather than overhead lines are.

"At present we are working the conductors directly connected with the station without intermediary feed wires. This gives us a capacity of about ten cars. As soon as we require more cars on the line we shall supply additional current through feed wires.

"The only practical difference between our system and that in operation at Buda-Pesth is the slot for taking up the current. In Buda-Pesth it is on one side of the track; in ours it is in the middle. I hope that the Lenox Avenue electric road will be a great practical commercial success, so that we can use it everywhere in the city where our cars are now drawn by horses."

Bankers Going to Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9.—Delegates to the annual convention of the State Bankers' Association are arriving by every train. President Cornwell of Buffalo, Brayton Ives of New-York, Congressman Henry C. Brewster of Rochester, and Secretary Charles Adsit of Hornellsville were among the arrivals this evening.

The Council of Administration held an executive session to-night with President Cornwell in the chair and mapped out the work of the convention.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Camden, N. J., July 9.—Mrs. Caroline Linkwelles, the former housekeeper of Theodore Wagonheiser, who was found dead in his home in Jordantown Sunday night, has been placed under arrest. The cause of Wagonheiser's death was a gunshot wound.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 9.—Ex-Mayor Willard Wright of this city was last night stricken with paralysis and his condition is still critical.

MANY WORKMEN ARE BENEFITED

Wages Advanced in the Worsted Mills at Oswego—Iron Works in New-York and Pennsylvania Grant Increases.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 9.—Seven hundred employes in the big worsted mills at Oswego Falls were agreeably surprised yesterday by the posting of a notice announcing an increase of wages in all the departments, varying from 5 to 20 per cent. The increase was not asked by the employes. The mills are the largest in the State. They are owned by Charles Fletcher of Providence, R. I. The mills have been running night and day for a year.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 9.—After the usual suspension of five days in the Summer for repairs, &c., the Abenroth Brothers' Eagle Foundry started work Monday with a full complement of men and under full time. One of the gratifying features of the revival of business is the voluntary increase of 10 per cent. in wages made by the firm on renewing business.

READING, Penn., July 9.—The Brooke Iron Company of Birdsborough has posted notices in the rolling mill that, commencing July 29, the wages of employes will be restored to the figures paid before the last reduction, in May, 1894. It will affect nailers, sheet mill men, coopers, mechanics, &c. About 450 in all will be benefited by the advance. It will be a 10 per cent. increase.

Signal Works Will Be Started.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 9.—The Johnson Signal Works of Rahway were sold to-day to Oakleigh Thorn, as President of the National Switch and Signal Company, for $52,500. Chancellor McGill, by whose order the works were sold, has confirmed the sale. This means an added impetus to business in Rahway as the works employ about 300 men during the busy season. An order sufficient to keep the shops running for some time has been received, and the men will be set to work at once.

California's New Prosperity.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Detailed reports received from all sections of the State show that California is entering on a new era of prosperity. New enterprises are under way in every direction. Most of the cities report substantial gains in population, the building of new stores and residences, the establishment of new and valuable industries, and the enlargement and development of old enterprises by novel devices, the application of electric power in quartz and hydraulic mining, and the irrigation of vast tracts of the richest land in the State by means of great canals.

Seven Hundred More Looms.

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., July 9.—A large addition is to be built to the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company's plant at Northbridge. Seven hundred looms will be placed in the addition, making a total of 1,000. The estimated cost of the improvement is $250,000. Fifty new tenements will be built at Northbridge, and 500 additional operatives will be employed.

Saddlery Works Resume Business.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 9.—The Sheldon Saddlery Company, which assigned in October, 1893, has been purchased by D. T. Durland & Son of this city, and operations will be begun at once. The factory employs 150 men.

Business Improving in the West.

Ex-Gov. Russell A. Alger of Michigan was in this city last evening. He said to a reporter for The New-York Times that business in his part of the country was improving.

"You notice," he said, "that the price of pig iron is advancing. That is a pretty good business weather vane. It is an encouraging sign, and business in nearly all branches is pretty sure to pick up, following an increase in these prices. Politically speaking, it is quiet in our State."

ILLINOIS LEGISLATORS BRIBED

Gov. Altgeld Says There Is No Doubt of It, and that Plenty of Evidence Is at Hand to Prove It.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 9.—In an interview with Gov. Altgeld, regarding the alleged bribery in connection with the attempt made to pass the Humphrey racing bill at the late session of the Legislature, the Governor expressed himself as follows:

"It is a fact that certain members of the General Assembly were paid large sums for their support of the Humphrey law. One member, I am told, was paid $5,000 by an officer of the racing association. All these facts will doubtless be made public at the proper time and place.

"That boodling or attempted boodling has marked the progress of nearly every important bill through the Assembly is common report, and there is plenty of evidence on the subject. Whether the Senate and the House will notice the Dwyer and Plotke charges and inquire into them, I cannot say, but the two houses clearly owe it to their honor to make a thorough investigation.

"Unless something is done to break up the practice of boodling in the Legislature it will result in the breaking down of our State institutions. If some of the members who make a practice of selling their votes for money could be sent to the penitentiary it would make a good thing. It could happen to the State. The conviction and punishment of legislative boodlers would free the Legislature from such practices for years to come."

THE WHISKY TRUST DISTILLERIES

Greenhut and Woolner Will Try to Cancel the Leases.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Edwin Walker to-day served notices on the Directors and the receiver of the Whisky Trust for Joseph B. Greenhut and Samuel M. Woolner, that, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois declaring the present trust illegal, they would, as Trustees of the Great Western and Woolner Distilleries of Peoria, respectively, ask for cancellation of the leases of these properties, now held by the trust. These distilleries were bought from the present Trustee by the trust at a big price, and the attorneys for the trust do not see how they can keep the money and the properties too. Suits will, however, be instituted in the State courts for the possession of the two distilleries.

In speaking of the matter to-night, Attorney Levy Mayer said:

"We have heard a great deal from time to time as to what our opponents would do. Since the decree of sale was entered, their threats and these last notices are of as much interest to us as is the name of the chief of Matabeleland."

Mr. Walker to-day said he would not bring the Whisky Trust case before the Supreme Court until October. The transfer of the property to the Reorganization Committee will by that time be completed.

A Good Time to Buy Carpets.

An unusual reduction has been made in prices for good carpets this Summer by Messrs. John & James Dobson, the well-known carpet manufacturers and retailers at 2 East Fourteenth Street. They are making especially low prices for carpets such as have not heretofore been reduced.

This is due to the fact that the business depression of the last two seasons has allowed to accumulate on their hands an overproduction of about 1,500 rolls of velvets, body brussels, and tapestries which they are now obliged to clear out at prices less than the cost of manufacture. Thrifty housewives will find it greatly to their advantage now to purchase such carpets as they may need in the Fall.

Simon's License Was Not Signed.

Julius Simon, a former Tammany Excise Inspector, and Commissioner Harburger had a war of words in the large hearing room of the Excise Board yesterday. The Commissioner was about to sign Simon's license application for the saloon at 201 Eldridge Street, saying that he would delay his dinner long enough to write his name, when Simon, it is alleged, declared he was a taxpayer and that the Commissioner would have to sign the paper whether he wanted to or not.

Commissioner Murray and a policeman then intervened to separate the two men, who had assumed threatening attitudes, and Simon was ejected without having his license signed.

New Post Offices in Westchester.

Postmaster Dayton said yesterday that he had transmitted to Washington the report of the Inspectors who were sent by him into the West Chester annexed district to report on the extension of the Post Office system there. It is intended to establish several small stations, with a central station at Fordham, and to extend the delivery system.

SEA WANDERERS IN PORT

The Fishing Boat Rosie, with Four on Board, Towed into Port.

BLOWN AWAY FROM BERMUDA COAST

Helpless on the Atlantic, with Neither Provisions nor Water, They Drifted About Until Rescue Came.

A little fishing boat came into harbor last evening in tow of a tug which had picked it up off the coast. The boat is the Rosie, whose misadventures were recounted in The New-York Times when the steamship Bellarden arrived at this port a few days ago.

The Rosie, with her Bermudian master, his wife, and two children, had sailed from one Bermuda port, endeavoring to make another, thirty-five miles distant, and when sighted by the Bellarden, the craft was drifting helpless on the broad Atlantic, with its occupants in a half-starved condition, provisions and water having given out several days before.

The boat after being towed in yesterday was made fast to a wharf at the Quarantine Boarding Station. To a reporter for The New-York Times, who boarded the vessel last night, Capt. Joseph Dallas Dioniso told of his eventful effort to shift his residence and its unexpected result.

The narrator looks as though he had just stepped from the frontispiece of some novel dealing with pirates. Dark-skinned and bearded like the pard, his long hair confined by a red bandana, he leaned his tall form against the sloop's mast, and told of how he had traversed more than 1,000 miles in an attempt to make a short coasting trip.

He had lived, he said, in Smith Parish, Bermuda, and, finding it hard to make a living there, he had concluded to try his fortunes at a point thirty-five miles distant. He sold his effects to the neighbors, and on the night of June 13 sailed away, expecting to make the inlet the next morning. With the proceeds of the sale he bought a bag of flour, a bit of bacon, and a little tea, sugar, and butter. That he thought would last him until he got well settled in his new home on the inlet, where he expected to earn a living by fishing. Every bit of space in the twenty-five-foot craft was packed with belongings of the family which had not been sold.

It was midnight when the little boat was started on her journey. Before dawn a heavy squall from the southwest made it necessary to put the Rosie's head before the wind. Under a bit of canvas which Dioniso called a jib, the cockleshell raced to the northeast until the squall had spent its fury. It was followed by a brisk southerly wind, which freshened into a gale, and when morning came the horizon had been brought near by the thickness and clouds of spray. The boat seemed on the verge of pitching her mast overboard, and Dioniso, not being an expert mariner, had recourse to scudding again.

Three days and nights the Rosie went tumbling to the northward, her dumpy little hull pitching furiously over the tainest idea where he was. He had no navigating implements save a worn and erratic compass, and, even if he had, he would have been unable to ascertain his position.

Day and night followed each other in dreary succession, never bringing any sign of aid. Provisions and water gave out, and the pangs of hunger and the fiercer agony of thirst were felt.

One day it rained, and a sail was spread to catch the water. When scooped up to drink, it was found to have been made brackish by the salt-incrusted canvas.

The wife bore the trials silently and with a woman's fortitude. The seven-year-old son, Manuel, became almost crazed with thirst, and the infant moaned piteously.

Dioniso, who is a Portuguese and a Catholic, could only read his Bible and pray for help.

None came until the Bellarden was sighted July 5. The Rosie had then been twenty-one days out. The Bellarden supplied the famished voyagers with provisions, and gave the Captain his position. The offer to tow the craft was declined, Dioniso explaining yesterday that the boat might have been swamped had she been made fast to a towline. It represented all his possessions, so he preferred to have another try before running that risk of losing his all.

"The Captain of the Bellorden told me," said Dioniso last night, "that if I steered to the westward I would hit the United States, and that if I steered to the southeast I would find Bermuda, if I didn't miss it. I got to thinking about that after he left, and then, not believing I could find Bermuda, I sailed to the westward."

Off Long Branch the boat was sighted yesterday by the tug John S. Smith, which picked the boat up and towed her to Quarantine.

Dioniso does not know what his future movements will be. He will probably be offered occupation in some dime museum, as, all things considered, his housemoving that falled resulted in a very remarkable voyage.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION ATTACKED

Legislature and Convention Alleged to Have Exceeded Their Powers.

Ex-Judge Browne, partner of ex-Police Commissioner Sheehan, appeared before Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, yesterday, as counsel for John O'Brien, and raised the issue that the Constitutional amendments voted upon last Fall were not Constitutionally adopted.

Justice Gaynor had enjoined the Commissioners of Improvement of Long Island City from issuing bonds for $120,000, with which to pay John O'Brien for grading and paving Borden Avenue, on the ground of gross irregularities.

Mr. Browne contended that the late Constitutional Convention was not legally convened, because the Legislature had not the power to say when it should be called; and, besides, the law provided that the people should vote upon such amendments by ballots, prepared by the Secretary of State, on three months' notice and publication, whereas they were submitted in a way arbitrarily fixed by the convention. Mr. Browne therefore claimed that all the amendments to the Constitution passed by the convention and voted upon by the people were invalid.

Justice Gaynor reserved his decision.

Policeman Hawkins Blameless.

Policeman Henry L. Hawkins of the East Twenty-second Street Station was relieved of suspension and of the suspicion that he shot Mrs. Maggie Cryen on the steps of her residence, 437 East Sixteenth Street, on the evening of July 3.

Since the shooting Capt. Elbert O. Smith has made a thorough investigation of the case. He found that Hawkins had an old pistol that would shoot only 140 feet. Mrs. Cryen was 250 feet distant when he fired. When Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court heard the Captain's statement he discharged Hawkins.

Jumped from the Dean Richmond.

Giacomo Jiello, an Italian laborer, jumped from the deck of the Albany steamboat Dean Richmond yesterday morning as the boat was passing Spuyten Duyvil and was drowned. He boarded the Richmond at Albany. In his pocketbook in his coat was found a steerage ticket for the French line steamship La Bourgogne, which sailed for Havre last Saturday. The ticket had been sold in Trinidad, Col., June 29, by the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway.

Stolen Ride Cost His Life.

Colville Stafford, fourteen years old, a son of John Stafford, a pianomaker at 814 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, fell under a New-York, New-Haven and Hartford train yesterday afternoon while stealing a ride from Hunt's Point. One of his legs was cut off and the other was mangled. He died in Harlem Hospital.

"Long" John Wentworth's Grandchild.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen at the Plaza Hotel yesterday. This child is the granddaughter of the late "Long" John Wentworth of Chicago and of Henry C. Bowen, editor of The Independent.

R. Duncan Harris Resigns.

It was announced yesterday that R. Duncan Harris had resigned from the Board of Education. Mr. Harris, who is a lawyer with an office at 35 William Street, was a Tammany appointee. His resignation will take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

ELECTION DISTRICTS APPROVED

Police Commissioners Found No Cause to Alter Boundaries Prepared by the Bureau of Elections.

The Police Commissioners held an executive session yesterday to consider the schedule of the election districts in the city prepared by the Bureau of Elections. Under the new apportionment the city has been cut up into 1,379 election districts. There were only 1,141 last year.

Changes had been urged in the boundaries of a few districts, but the Police Commissioners saw no cause for alterations, and the work of the Bureau of Elections was approved.

The Fifth Assembly District, it was reported Monday, had been cut up into fifteen election districts. This was an error. The correct number of election districts in the Fifth Assembly District is thirty-six.

A strange complication exists in the Thirteenth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District. There is one voter in the district for whom the Police Commissioners will have to provide a special ballot when there is an election for Civil Justice. The voter referred to is Patrick McGinn, janitor of Cooper Union. He is the only resident of the building.

Cooper Union is bounded by a judicial line on the west and a Congressional line on the east. Under the election law, a Congressional line cannot be crossed in cutting out an election district. As laid out now, Cooper Institute takes in a small parcel of two judicial districts, the Third and Fourth. As Third Avenue is the Congressional line, the voter from Cooper Institute cannot cross the line to vote for Civil Justice in the Third Judicial District, but he will have to cast his vote for the judicial candidate in the Fourth District, which will require a special set of ballots for him. But, as there will not be an election for Civil Justices for the next four years, the matter is not giving any one any concern.

STATE PRINTING BOARD TO MEET

To Award the Contract for Legislative Printing for Two Years.

ALBANY, July 9.—Secretary of State Palmer to-day issued a call for a meeting of the State Printing Board to be held Thursday morning, for the purpose of awarding the contract for the legislative printing for two years from October 1 next. The bids were opened in April last. The contract is now held by James B. Lyon. The members of the board are the Secretary of State, Attorney General Hancock, and State Controller Roberts. The latter has not been in town for some time, and it is not known whether he will be here to attend the meeting on Thursday.

The competition has narrowed down to The Argus Company and John E. Milholland of New-York City. The Argus Company claim to be the lowest bidders by several thousand dollars under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals.

OBITUARY RECORD

The Rev. Dr. Lewis H. Reid.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis H. Reid died Monday night at Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Reid was born in Charlestown, N. H., March 2, 1825. Early in life he entered the New-York office of Christopher R. Robert, founder of Robert College, at Constantinople. He entered Yale in 1847. His classmates included B. Gratz Brown, William Peet, and Thomas Livingstone Bayne. Dr. Reid was graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1850, and soon took a charge at Fayetteville, N. Y., succeeding the father of President Cleveland in the Presbyterian Church pastorate. President Cleveland was in a clerkship at Fayetteville and was one of Dr. Reid's parishioners. A deep respect and friendship since existed between the two men.

From the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville Dr. Reid was called to Syracuse, where he remained seven years. His third call was to the pastorate of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, Chicago. While in Chicago he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the McCormick Seminary, and also of the Board of Lake Forest University. He completed his pastoral career fifteen years ago, and since that time has devoted most of his attention to educational work.

Dr. Reid was a descendant of the Scotch Covenanters, and had in his possession at the time of his death an ancestral Bible of great interest and value. Dr. Reid was married in 1851, his wife being Maria L. Fuller of Kent, Conn. Dr. Lewis F. Reid of Hartford, Clarence L. Reid of Stamford, and William C. Reid of New-York, all Yale graduates, are Dr. Reid's sons. Three volumes of Dr. Reid's sermons have been published, and the famous tract "The Sinner at the Judgment Speechless," 500,000 copies of which have been circulated, was from his pen.

A. A. Jackson.

A. A. Jackson, ex-Superintendent of the New-York and New-England Railroad, died at his home in Norwood Monday from heart disease.

Mr. Jackson was born in Rockland, Erie County, Penn., Nov. 7, 1831. In 1847 he secured employment as a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, remaining with the company in this capacity for nine months, after which he taught school and studied medicine. He again took to railroading in 1851, this time with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, as clerk and train dispatcher at Alliance, Ohio. He began the practice of medicine in Georgetown, Ohio, in 1854, but one year later went back to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, filling the several positions of paymaster, agent, and traveling auditor. He again gave up railroading in 1870, and took a position with a manufacturing company of Canton, Ohio, as rate clerk. He remained with the firm only one year, after which he went to the Panhandle Line and four years later received the appointment of Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which position he held until 1887, when he was made General Superintendent of the New-York and New-England Railroad.

Albert E. Putnam.

Albert E. Putnam died yesterday in his home, 16 West Seventy-seventh Street. He was fifty-six years old. He had been suffering from Bright's disease for some time, and his fatal illness was brought on by exposure at the college boat race at Poughkeepsie two weeks ago.

Mr. Putnam, until a few years ago, when he retired from business, was a prominent member of the Stock Exchange. He had always been a New-Yorker, the old family residence being at Spuyten Duyvil. He was a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, and Church Clubs, and also of the Sons of the Revolution. A widow and one son survive him. The funeral services will be held at 8 o'clock this evening.

Mrs. Annie MacKay Sturges.

Mrs. Annie MacKay Sturges, wife of S. Perry Sturges of 612 Carleton Avenue, Brooklyn, well known in Brooklyn society, died suddenly, Wednesday, at Argye Park, Babylon, L. I. She was about thirty-five years old. She was a sister of Mrs. John Gibb and Miss Laura MacKay, who are prominent in Brooklyn society. The funeral will be held from the Sturges home, in Brooklyn, to-morrow. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—David B. Daboll died Monday at New-London, Conn., aged eighty-two years. He was the publisher of "Daboll's Almanac," which had been issued by the Daboll family since 1773. Four sons survive Mr. Daboll. Nathan D. is cashier of the Franklin Bank of New-York, and Henry E. is cashier of the Continental Trust Company.

—Col. John Evans Brown, formerly a member of the New-Zealand Parliament and United States Consul to New South Wales, died yesterday at Asheville, N. C., at the age of sixty-eight years.

—Dr. J. P. Cowan, ex-member of Congress from the Fourteenth Ohio District, and member of the Ohio Legislature in 1855, died Monday night at Ashland, Ohio, aged seventy-two years.

—Peter W. Keller, a well-known citizen and prominent manufacturer of York, Penn., died yesterday, aged sixty-seven years.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:50 A. M.—82 Avenue C; Israel Mechsler's stationery store; damage, $200.

7:20 A. M.—1,479 Third Avenue; carpenter shop of Charles V. McConologue; damage, $50.

9:55 A. M.—202 West Seventy-fourth Street; J. H. Heitman's grocery store; damage, $30.

1:55 P. M.—1,937 Third Avenue; Thomas McManus; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—326 East Seventy-ninth Street; Thomas J. Brown, flat; damage, $5.

11:45 P. M.—51 East Ninth Street, four-story brown stone dwelling, William Loots, damage trifling.

THE POOR WOULD LOSE

William Sherer Shows Effects of Free Silver on Banks.

VALUE OF DEPOSITS WOULD SHRINK

Prices of Necessities Would Advance to Make Up Difference Between Silver Dollar and Gold Standard.

Since the Chamber of Commerce has taken an active part in advocating sound-money doctrines and in helping to dispel the illusions of those who are possessed by the "silver craze," it has received instructive letters from all sections of the country.

It received one yesterday from William Sherer, manager of the New-York Clearing House, which contains the following:

There is one question bearing upon the proposed free coinage of silver and its use as a legal tender to an unlimited extent that needs serious consideration.

I allude to its effect upon savings bank deposits, and the consequent loss to this class of depositors which would inevitably follow. The large sum of $1,980,744,000, now in the savings banks, would, on the passage of a free-silver coinage law, become at once payable in silver.

As prices of all necessities would at once advance to a rate approximate to

THE RIGHT OF ALIENS TO VOTE

Application for Citizenship Papers Must Be Filed Very Soon.

ALBANY, July 9.—The question as to the time in which aliens must become naturalized if they wish to be qualified to vote at the coming Fall election arose to-day in the office of the Secretary of State.

The Constitution provides that every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

Chapter 927 of the laws of this year provides that the final applications of aliens to be admitted to citizenship shall be filed in the court to which it was presented at least fourteen days before final action shall be had.

This action is taken to mean that aliens wishing to become citizens in order that they may be eligible to vote at the election this Fall have only fifteen days in which to get their final papers.

The Kite Is Delayed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 9.—The Peary relief steamer Kite will not be able to sail before to-morrow evening. Her steel shaft was so hard that it broke the drills used in boring it. The members of the party are much disconcerted over the delay.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...4:38|Sun sets...7:32|Moon sets...9:46

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:34	9:45	3:24	3:32
Governors Island	10:00	10:04	4:07	4:09
Hell Gate	11:53	11:57	5:35	5:37

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 10.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Lahn	Bremen	July 2
Seguranca	Havana	July 6

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Allianca	Colon	July 4
Andes	Port au Prince	July 6
Bea Bellida	Matanzas	July 6
El Sol	New Orleans	July 6
Thingvalla	Christiansand	June 28
Nueces	Galveston	July 4

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Britannic	Liverpool	July 3
Mohican	Rotterdam	June 30
Newport	Colon	July 4
Normannia	Hamburg	July 4
Norfolk	Gibraltar	June 27
Prussia	Hamburg	June 30
Wittekind	Bremen	June 30

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

Etruria	Liverpool	July 6
St. Louis	Southampton	July 6

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

Amalfi	Havre	June 29
Colorado	Hull	June 29
Comal	Galveston	July 7
La Normandie	Havre	July 6
Sydenham	Gibraltar	June 27

MONDAY, JULY 15.

City of Washington	Havana	July 11
Llandaff City	Swansea	July 1
Lisbonense	Para	July 3
Mobile	London	July 4
Nonadic	Liverpool	July 5
Obdam	Rotterdam	July 8

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Teutonic	July 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ethiopia	July 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	July 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Pontabella	July 10	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Paris	July 10	8th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
El Rio	July 10	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Westernland	July 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Finance	July 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Colombia	July 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Trinidad	July 10	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Rio Grande	July 12	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Jamaica	July 12	Greytown	24 State St.
Seminole	July 12	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Montevideo	July 12	Montevideo	30 Wall St.
Galileo	July 13	Hull	21-23 State St.
Regulus	July 13	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Patria	July 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	July 13	Trinidad	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	July 13	Guiana	39 Broadway.
Lucania	July 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Nueces	July 13	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Georgia	July 13	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Maasdam	July 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
La Touraine	July 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Pt. Willem II	July 13	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Knickerbocker	July 13	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Algonquin	July 13	Kingston	24 State St.
Hildebrand	July 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Furnessia	July 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Principia	July 13	Leith	29 Broadway.
Seguranca	July 13	Havana	113 Wall St.
Monawk	July 13	London	4 Broadways.
Venezuela	July 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hapsburg	July 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Exeter City	July 14	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Montevideo	July 14	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
California	July 16	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	July 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	July 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Fauric	July 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardanmhor	July 17	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Burgundia	July 17	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Antilla	July 17	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Haito	July 17	Hull	21-23 State St.
Britannic	July 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	July 17	8th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	July 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
State of Texas	July 19	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Normannia	July 18	8th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Colorado	July 20	Hull	21-23 State St.
Richmond Hill	July 20	London	21-23 State St.
H C Wh'm II	July 20	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	July 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Galileo	July 20	Italia	Busk&Jevons.
Thingvalla	July 20	Christiania	28 State St.
Etruria	July 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Amalfi	July 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	July 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Newport	July 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Gascogne	July 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	July 20	Fr'ch Bay Co.	
Louisiana	July 20	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
S. of Nebraska	July 20	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Allianca	July 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Peninsular	July 20	Lisbon	29 Broadway.
Mohican	July 20	London	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	July 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	July 21	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Maracaibo	July 23	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Manhattan	July 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Spree	July 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Flaxman	July 24	Montevideo	Busk&Jevons.
Majestic	July 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	July 24	8th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 24	Southampton	435 Front St.
Pocasset	July 25	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	July 25	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Panama	July 25	Bordeaux	Fr'ch Bay Co.
Ferrier	July 26	Demarara	100 Wall St.
South Cambria	July 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Victoria	July 26	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	July 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	July 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Sicilia	July 27	Barbadoes	37 Broadway.
Champagne	July 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Strathcarron	July 27	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Hudson	July 27	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Anchoria	July 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	July 27	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	July 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ohio	July 27	Hull	21-23 State St.
Wells City	July 27	8th'mpton	25 Whith'l St.
Lady Palmer	July 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ardanhu	July 29	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Havel	July 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	July 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Waesland	July 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Greetlands	July 30	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Powhatan	Aug.	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Aug.	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Aurania	Aug.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
S. of California	Aug.	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hekla	Aug.	Christiania	28 State St.
Persia	Aug.	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Aug.	Bahia	Busk&Jevons.
P. Willem IV	Aug.	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Grangense	Aug.	Para	118 Pearl St.
Werra	Aug.	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Aug.	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Manitoba	Aug.	Montevideo	30 Wall St.
Aller	Aug.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Aug.	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug.	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Tjomo	Aug.	Demarara	100 Wall St.
Teutonic	Aug.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Aug.	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Aug.	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, July 9.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Knickerbecker, Halsey, New-Orleans 6 days, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown July 4 and Wilmington July 7, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Hairby, Santos June 14, Rio Janeiro June 19, Bahai June 23, Pernambuco June 25, and St. Lucia July 3, with mdse and 12 passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Muller, Santos June 13 and Rio Janeiro June 17, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. 8th.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla June 26, Port Limon July 1, and Kingston July 4, with mdse and 24 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Wiltshire, London June 17, with mdse and 33 passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Herd, Nassau, N. P., July 2 and Governor's Harbor July 4, with mdse and 13 passengers to F. Modell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah July 7, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Bark Draguette, (Italian,) Schiaffino, Montevideo 60 days, with mdse to the United States Leather Company; vessel to D. Brignall & Co.

Bark Mascotta, (Italian,) Briasco, Macoris 17 days, with sugar to J. B. Vicini & Co.

Sailed.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) for Rio Janeiro; Olympia, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports; Cherokee, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Moorish Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c.; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; City of Columbia, for West Point; Vigenaes, (Nor.,) for Baracoa; Arid, (Br.,) for Dover.

Ship Clan Macfarlane, (Br.,) for Sydney, N. S.W.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:45 P. M.—North, moderate breeze; cloudy and very hazy off shore.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 9.—SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New-York June 26 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York June 22, arr. at Naples July 5.

SS Pocohontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New-York June 19, arr. at Gibraltar July 4.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapleton, from New-York June 22, arr. at Pernambuco July 6.

SS Panama, (French,) Capt. Chabot, from New-York June 24, arr. at Bordeaux July 6.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, from New-York June 22, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Lord, from New-York June 23, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York June 25, arr. here to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, July 9.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New-York via Southampton, arr. here at 10 P. M. yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—SS Ohio, Capt. Boggs, Philadelphia June 30 for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Progreso, per steamship Havana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Havana";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, and Martinique, per steamship Pontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Pontabelle";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwald, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad.

FRIDAY.—At 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyu.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM, for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chinpas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Segranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Segranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gusale, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Harald, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 up to July *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe;) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Society Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July *9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here dal y up to July *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for Costa Rica, by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded via port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 5, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Special Vacation Trip TO EUROPE,

Leaving by Cunard Line steamship "Aurania," August 3, visiting **Liverpool, London, Antwerp, Brussels, Rotterdam, The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, The Rhine, Mayence, Heidelberg, Strasburg, Paris, &c.**

45-DAY TOUR.

Cost of Membership, $315.

All traveling expenses included. Apply at once for particulars to

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, J'y 13,9:30 AM | Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P.M.
Etruria, July 20, 3 P.M. | Umbria, Aug. 10, 8 A.M.
Campania, J'y 27,9:30AM | Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodation. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Furnessia, July 13, 10AM | Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A M
Anchoria, July 27, 10 AM | Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM

Cabin $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $15; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Jy.10, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Aug.7, 8:30 AM
Britannic, July 17, 1 PM | Britannic, Aug. 14, noon
Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM | Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 AM
Germanic, July 31, 2 PM | Germanic, Aug. 28, noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, July 13.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, July 13, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, July 20, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC.....July 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, July 12
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, July 16
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, July 19
Stms. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast P. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Pri. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 891 B'way, N. Y.

A CHARMING, COOL SEA VOYAGE TO THE NORTH.
HALIFAX, ST. JOHN'S,
PILLEYS ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.
Steamship PORTIA, June 22, July 10 and 27, Aug. 14 and 31.
Steamship SILVIA, July 17, Aug. 17.
For rates &c., apply to
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD,
9 STONE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
ISSUES TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Opp. Bowling Green, near steamship offices.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II., July 20, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 6, 9 A. M.....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Sept. 10, A. M.....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28, noon.....Genoa
Werra.....Oct. 12, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM | Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Che bourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. Norm'nia, July 15, 11 AM F.F'marck, Au.22, 11 AM F.Bismarck, Aug. 29, 11 AM Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM A Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM Norm'nia, Au.15, 11 AM Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50. WITHOUT CHANGE. WITHOUT CHANNEL ROUTE TO Paris. CROSSING.

Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS.....July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14
ST. LOUIS.....July 17 | NEW-YORK.....Aug. 21
NEW-YORK.....July 24 | PARIS.....Aug. 28
PARIS.....July 31 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7 | NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WESTERNLD..July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14
NOORDLAND..July 17 | WESTERNLD..Aug. 21
WAESLAND..July 24 | NOORDLAND..Aug. 28
FRIESLAND.....Aug. 7 | KENSINGTON..Sept. 4

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., July 13, 7 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot....Sat., July 20, 4 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. Wilder, Agt. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
J. F. & W. Ty., 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH, AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountains train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; short rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.

Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE for Boston, Newport, Fall River, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Lake, and Seaside points. DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Prisoilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. New-York pier foot of Pier 19 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Trains leave Fall River 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 6:30 P. M. week days, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, touch at Newport.

For full time table and list of Summer literature address, with postage, "Old Colony," P. O. Box 452, N. Y.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.

Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City. Leave Brooklyn, foot of Fulton St., 5 P. M. or earlier boats, and Jersey City 5:10 P. M. Through tickets and staterooms secured, and baggage checked to destination, at Annex offices.

Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Connecting at New-London with new vestibuled trains, parlor cars, on N. Y. and N. E. Roads. Fine Orchestra on each steamer. Table d'hote or a la carte meals.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

Direct to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Sailing days for July from New-York, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31. Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St. Steamers sail at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays included,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamers CITY OF SPRINGFIELD and HARTFORD leave Pier 24 East River, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M. for Hartford and Connecticut River Landings.

Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMER
"NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY."
Daily except Sundays,
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M. CONNECTIONS:

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.

RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.

CATSKILL, with special trains on the Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.

ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, with special trains to and from SARATOGA.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P.M.
For LANDING, WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, MILLBROOK, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

The Montauk Steamboat Co., L'td.
FOR ORIENT, SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, and SAG HARBOR.

Leaves daily at 5 P. M., except Sundays, from Pier 26 E. R., foot Peck Slip, connecting at Greenport with steamer Teddie for New-Suffolk, Jamesport, and Riverhead. June 29, and Saturdays in July and August, will leave New-York at 1 P. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY to the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding houses mailed free at pier.

SARATOGA EXCURSION, $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; TROY, $2.50; EXCURSION;) good during season. TROY BOATS City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting with Boston and Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,

In connection with the CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RAILWAY from Catskill.

Connects with the 9:40, 11:30, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroads, with Albany Day Line and Catskill Evening Line, for Catskill Mt. House, Kaaterskill Hotel, Laurel House, Haines Corners, and Tannersville; Onteora, Sunset, Twilight, Santa Cruz, and Elka Parks, and Schoharie Manor.

A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:40 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis Elevating Railway; due at Catskill Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after June 30, 1895,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:20, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M.,

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

To-day, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND,

Culver Route.
Round Trip, 30 Cents.
Only Direct Route to Brighton Beach Race Track.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.

Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled ornithological collection, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45 P. M. Pier 8, N. R., foot of Beach St., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 P. M. Pier 41, N. R., foot of St., 8:45 A. M. for Glen Island. Pier 1, N. R., 11:45 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 18, only; 3:15, 5:30, 6, 7 and 9 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes until 10:10 P. M.; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:30; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight. Time to Coney Island, 25 minutes. Quickest route to the SEIDL CONCERTS, (round trip ticket to Brighton, including stage or elevated road, 35 cents.)

Round Trip Reduced to 30c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:30 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier...9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

AROUND STATEN ISLAND.
THE AURORA.

This is the finest sail to be had in N. Y. Harbor. Just put Steamboat.

Leaves daily foot West 22d St., 1:30; Battery Landing, 1:45; Bridge Dock, B'klyn, 2 P. M. Music and refreshments. Ticket, 50c.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF NEW SUPERSTRUCTURE and Alteration of Abutments and Piers of United States Bridge over Mississippi River between Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island,—Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., July 5, 1895.—Proposals, in triplicate, with bidder's bond for $3,000, as required by Act of Congress, will be received here until 12 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1895, when they will be publicly opened, for a new superstructure and alterations of abutments and piers of Government bridge over the Mississippi River, connecting Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Ill. About 900 cubic yards of masonry will be required for abutments and piers, and the new superstructure will consist of 8 spans—5 fixed and 1 draw over main 2 spans of 360 feet each—and 2 end spans—of 160 feet each—total weight, when erected complete, of about 8,770,000 pounds. Bids, based on the following, will be received: I. On U. S. plans and specifications to be seen at this office, or furnished on application to any responsible and known bidder; or, II. On bidder's plans and specifications embodying the essentials of the Government's; or, III. On both Government and bidder's plans and specifications, at option of bidders. All bids must be for the work complete: Superstructure, per pound of metal, finished in place, including removal of old superstructure; masonry per cubic yard in place, including removals, excavations, and additional foundations; all as detailed in specifications. United States reserves right to reject any bid, part or parts of bid, or all bids. A. R. BUTTINGTON, Col. Ordnance, Comdg.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Room 209 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway,
New-York, June 15, 1895.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners for building the Jerome Park Reservoir, near King's Bridge, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 10, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., and then will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.

Blank forms of said approved contract and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.
CHARLES C. HOWARD, President.
EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JULY 10, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of forage and straw as may be required in Department of the East, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1895, will be received here, and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., New-Orleans, La.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas, Fla., and St. Francis Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock M., eastern time, Friday, August 9, 1895, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for forage at ....." U. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., June 11, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, July 11, 1895, for furnishing Machinery, Leather, Coal, Iron, Steel, Hardware, Lumber, Forage, Fuel, Cartridge Copper, and Brass, Pig Lead, Pig Tin, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Lists of supplies needed, with full instructions, &c., can be had on application to Lieut. Col. J. P. FARLEY, Ord. Dept.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., June 10, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, July 11, 1895, for furnishing Iron, Steel, Hardware, Lumber, Paints, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. All information furnished on application to Major J. W. REILLY, Ord. Dept.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES A. JARRETT, Sophia Jarrett, Mary H. Jarrett, James A. Jarrett, George Jarrett, William S. Jarrett, Ann Elizabeth Jarrett, and to all other persons interested in the estate of James Jarrett, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, as heirs, next of kin, or otherwise, if any such there be, whose names and residences are unknown to petitioner, all of which unknown persons are cited as a class, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah Jarrett of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1890, and two codicils thereto bearing date, respectively, June 17, 1892, and March 26, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James Jarrett, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HENRY P. BUTLER, Attorney for Petitioner,
120 Broadway, N. Y. jy5-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Augustus C. Downing, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus C. Downing, Jr., No. 38 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of May, 1895. JOSEPH W. HOWE, FRANKLIN W. GILLEY, AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING, JR., Executors. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street, New-York City. my15-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MCARDLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 31 North Moore Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1895. JOHN F. McARDLE, PETER H. McARDLE, MARGARET E. McARDLE, KATHARINE A. McARDLE, Executors. C. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New-York City. my22-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES LEE MATHER, late of Ridgefield, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1895.—CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH, Ancillary executor.—SMITH & MARTIN, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y. f20-law6mW&a328&31

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles F. Bishop, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of April, 1895. MARCUS B. BOOKSTAVER, Executor. CHARLES F. BISHOP, Attorney for Executor, 41 Wall Street, New-York City. ap3-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE L. MILDEBERGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room No. 66, Times Building, Nassau St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1895. ELWOOD MILDEBERGER, THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Executors. DANIEL E. SEMBRICH, Room 66, Times Building, Nassau St., N. Y. City, Attorney for Executors. my1-law6mW

HOLLAND, FORBES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORBES HOLLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, at No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1895. EDWARD HOLLAND, EDWARD V. HOLLAND, Administrators. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Administrators, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. je5-law6mW

STARKWEATHER, LUCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucy R. Starkweather, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1895.—Dated New-York April 16th, 1895. F. FREDERIC GUNTHER, Executor. BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, New-York City. ap17-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1895. EUGENE KELLY, JR., EDWARD KELLY, THOMAS M. KELLY, DANIEL F. SULLIVAN, PAUL FULLER, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 68 and 70 William Street, New-York City. f20-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM KROPF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Powell & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1895. HENRY KROPF, FREDERICK H. KASTENS, and WILLIAM SIPPEL, Executors. POWELL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh20-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Carroll Moore, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1895. MARY M. WESSON,
Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. my29-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WALTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Grasse, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1895. MAGDALENA WALTER, sole Executrix of Richard Walter, deceased. HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Executrix, 167 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh20-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABIGAIL A. HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1895. MARTHA A. GAINES, Executrix; AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New-York City. my22-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM LOWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles H. Brush, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1895. ELIZA L. LOWTHER, CARRIE L. TWEED, ADELAIDE L. WARD, Executrices. CHARLES H. BRUSH, Attorney for Executrices, 45 Wall Street, New-York. mh27-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE L. MILDEBERGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room No. 66, Times Building, Nassau St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1895. ELWOOD MILDEBERGER, THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Executors. DANIEL E. SEMBRICH, Room 66, Times Building, Nassau St., N. Y. City, Attorney for Executors. my1-law6mW

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Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. my29-law6mW

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABIGAIL A. HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1895. MARTHA A. GAINES, Executrix; AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New-York City. my22-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMMIE P. CLARKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 328 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1895. GEORGE C. CLARKE, Executor. BROWN & DEXTER, Attys., Temple Court, New-York. mh27-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CONRAD LANGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kudlich & Finck, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of May, 1895. FREDERICK E. LANGE, Executor. KUDLICH & FINCK, Attorneys for Executor. my8-law6mW

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

123 EAST 21st ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Rooms, with board; references required.

Furnished Rooms.

143 WEST 63d ST.—Elegant rooms or floor, furnished or unfurnished; box stoop private house.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE
HOTEL REGISTER'S
GREAT
SUMMER EDITION,
out July 3, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe. HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY,
7 Warren St., New-York City.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
SUMMER CRUISES.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the first cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on July 13. Second cruise on Aug. 7. Fourteen-day cruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

THE GEORGE,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.
90 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK. Trains hourly.
BORDERING ON THE MOST PICTURESQUE BAY ON THE SOUND. Driving, bathing, bowling, fishing, and all Summer amusements.
A SELECT RESORT AT MODERATE RATES.
SPECIAL RATES TO YOUNG MEN.
GEO. S. HARRAL, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.

Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.

Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.

We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages make this the most desirable house on the coast.

FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

White Mountains.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
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BICYCLISTS' BIG PARADE

League of American Wheelmen Make a Fine Appearance in Line.

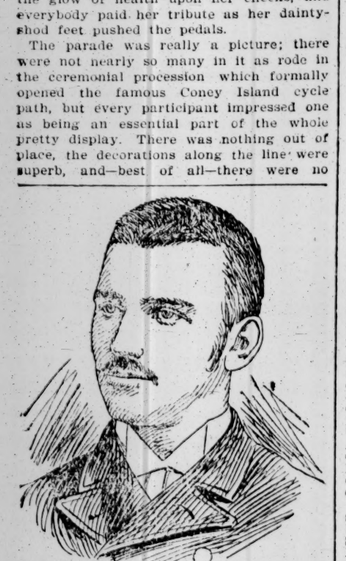
BLOOMER GIRLS REIGNED SUPREME

A Concert at The New-York Time Tent Largely Attended—Pleasure Trips and Runs for the Visitors.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 9.—The Summer girl has at last met her match. She has lowered her colors to her sister in bloomers, and the latter now reigns supreme in this busy city by the sea. The new queen completed her triumph this afternoon in the great parade of cyclists at the League of American Wheelmen's national meet. She was there in her best pair of baggy trousers, her sweetest smile, and she pedaled before the thousands fringing the route fortified with the assurance that unstinted praise would follow.

There is no denying the fact that she created a sensation. She looked the perfect picture of budding womanhood, with the glow of health upon her cheeks, and everybody paid her tribute as her daintyshod feet pushed the pedals.

The parade was really a picture; there were not nearly so many in it as rode in the ceremonial procession which formally opened the famous Coney Island cycle path, but every participant impressed one as being an essential part of the whole pretty display. There was nothing out of place, the decorations along the line were superb, and—best of all—there were no



Edward Flitcroft.
Chief Bugler in the Parade.

accidents. Much time had been given to the arrangements for the parade, and no little amount of praise is due to the members of the Asbury Park Wheelmen for the success attained.

The line moved at 3 o'clock, with close to 600 in the several divisions. It wriggled like a monster caterpillar, decked in gay colors, through the principal streets, and passed in review in Hotel Square, where were the league officials and the judges appointed to award the prizes. Capt. A. D. McCabe was the Grand Marshal, and he rode in the van, followed by three midgets, dressed in gray. They were the Barbean children, two girls and a boy, neither "knee high to a grasshopper," as they say in Kansas, but they could ride like veterans on their little wheels.

Capt. McCabe's aides were Ennis Smith, Walter Clayton, James McConway, William S. Burtis, Andrew J. Hill, and Jacob C. Berrang. The division commanders were Frederick Kerr, Thomas Haggerty, and Charles Trafford. Edward Flitcroft was the chief bugler.

The clubs paraded in columns of four, with the Boston Cycle Club, the oldest cycling organization in America in the league, ahead. There were twenty-seven members of this famous club in line, and they were loudly applauded.

Nearly every rider had a red or blue balloon attached to his handle bars, and some had two, and even three. These gave a carnival-like appearance to the whole line, and it was really very pretty.

Behind the Bostonians came the Essex County Wheelmen of Newark, and between them and the Keystone Bicycle Club of Pittsburg was Will R. Pittman, who is famous as being the man who won the first bicycle race ever held in the country. Mr. Pittman is one of the few distinguished oldtimers yet on the ground, and he is in great demand. His riding suit made the young fellows feel envious, for it threw most of the others into the shade.

There were thirty-four Keystones in line and they made a great hit by their military bearing and fine riding. Following them were the Crescents of Philnfield, and the Camden Bicycle Club, the Harrisburg, the Mc-Keesport Wheelmen, and the Pennsylvania Bicycle Club.

Next in line came the Denver Wheel Club. There were fifty-four of the Westerners, eleven of them being women. Each was attired in white duck suits, caps and shoes. The judges gave the Denver club first prize for having the largest number of riders in line, exclusive of the local club, and also awarded them first prize for presenting the neatest appearance of any club in the procession.

The Pennsylvania Wheelmen of Philadelphia got second prize for having the second largest number of men in line, and the Keystone Wheelmen took third in the same competition. The former club was represented by thirty-seven riders, and the latter by thirty-four.

The clubs in line after the Denver Cyclists were the Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton, Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City, Time Wheelmen of Philadelphia, Quaker City Wheelmen, and Pennsylvania Wheelmen. The women riders came after the latter club, and they received wave after wave of applause. Mrs. Charlotte Bollen of Brooklyn led the bloomer brigade.

The Asbury Park Wheelmen rode behind the ladies, ninety-five strong. The unattached cyclists brought up the rear, and there were 100 of them.

The Judges who passed upon the awards were Chief Consul Robert Z. Gentle, F. G. Wagner, George K. Barrett, W. A. Beegle, Howard E. Raymond, George E. Perkins, A. J. McGarrett, J. J. Vannort, E. C. Bode, C. A. Dimon, Frederick Gerlach, and William Parrett.

Senator David B. Hill was here to see the parade. He came down to the Coleman House from Normandie-by-the-Sea, and witnessed the spectacle from the veranda. Mr. Hill is on record as saying that cycling is a good thing. He apparently enjoyed the parade very much.

Some of the prominent New-York women cyclists who viewed the display were Mrs. E. S. Merry, best known as the "Cyclists' Guardian Angel"; Ida Trafford Bell, Mme. Lagasse, Miss Risley, Miss Eva Raisbeck, and Mrs. Charles Smith.

"Pop" Zimmerman, Count Olozaga, the crack bowler of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, and Irving Menschler of Brooklyn were also among the prominent spectators.

AT THE TIMES TENT.

Many Wheelmen Attend the Concert and Hear a Times March.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 9.—The concert given to-day at The New-York Times tent by the New-York Concert Band, under the leadership of Prof. Louis Schneider, was listened to with close attention by a large gathering of wheelmen. The programme rendered was an excellent one, being as follows:

"Liberty Bell March".....Sousa
Overture, "Light Cavalry".....Wiegst
"The Man That Broke the Bank of Monte Carlo".....De Wolf
Selection, "Robin Hood".....Leigand
"The New-York Times March".....Schneider
"The Mill in the Forest."
"Coochee Coochee".....Weigand
"Home, Sweet Home."

Some of the visitors to The Times tent during the concert, which lasted from 10:30 o'clock until noon, were Joseph L. Oliver, W. H. Stauffer, W. S. McKean, Jr., all of Asbury Park, N. J.; K. E. Perkins, Denver; M. B. Ryan, Bridgeport; John B. Ayers, Morristown; H. A. Burgess, Washington; Clyde Turnbull, Denver; John F. Keller, B. E. Moritz, Denver; W. A. Mathers, Delta; C. H. Potter, Jr., Riverpoint; W. A. Bowen, River Point; Joseph Rogers, Jr., Brooklyn; F. W. Roche, Boston; F. F. Smith, New-York; A. J. Riley, Charles M. Erty, A. P. Powers, Peter J. Fisher, Arthur S. Paine, E. N. Crandall, H. N. Botzee, P. W. Taylor, all of New-York; J. Fred Harry, F. H. Allen, Gus T. Bergand, of the Barnes racing team; William Weller, Fred C. Geiger, New-York; W. Ferris, E. J. Clarke, Jersey City, and John H. Scott, New-York.

F. F. Whippen, Boston; Dr. John M. Holt, William E. G. Mitchell, Brooklyn; C. H. Peckham, Jersey City; G. H. Gibson, Northborough; S. J. Morton, Oxford; C. A. Hancock, Milford; G. A. Needham, Brooklyn; George Brinley, Hartford; Miss E. B. Oliver, Philadelphia; Miss Mabel E. Herbert, Asbury Park; Miss Grace Herbert, Asbury Park; S. H. Owen, New-York; George F. Pigott, Brooklyn; John F. Coughlin, Ocean Grove; James B. Coughlin, Ocean Grove; George Mack, Jr., Jersey City; Charles L. Paine, New-Bedford; George Harthnam, Jersey City; James S. Gray, Albany; William J. Burkhard, Philadelphia; John H. Draper, Philadelphia; N. Van Houten, Yonkers; W. H. Hughes, Jr., R. E. Shaw, Jr., Charles J. Chapman, Alfred C. Green, William B. Devoe, all of New-York; E. E. Rowlett, Frank T. Tyler, Ray W. Crouse, George Miller, E. F. Simpson, Edward Panks, R. Myers, J. Weidenbacher, George Wigner, W. Morris, J. Peters, all Pennsylvania Wheelmen of Philadelphia.

A. H. Chamberlain, Rahway; Samuel B. Cannon, Brooklyn; James B. F. Ransom, Jersey City; Charles P. Ward, Yonkers; J. Joseph Lawrence, Yonkers; W. H. Beegle, Ocean Grove; Fred Keed, Newark; C. H. Matthews, Asbury Park; Charles A. Atkins, Asbury Park; Frank A. Holmes, Brewster; Clarence Colaskee, Brewster; P. H. Johnson, Brewster; George B. Holbrook, New-York; W. H. Baxter, Jersey City; William A. Cleverly, Jersey City; Miss Amy Macomber, Newark; Miss Ruth V. White, Newark; H. L. Ruth, Brooklyn; Miss Bertha E. Lyon, Asbury Park; Miss B. Tilton, Asbury Park; E. A. Powers, New-York; Miss Ina Rinskern, Mechanicville; F. K. Dolben, New-York; George H. Miller, Newark; George E. Morris, Somerville; L. B. McWhood, Newark; H. F. Schupp, New-York; Arthur Stable, New-York; M. H. Dickman, Oscawana-on-Hudson; Miss Fanny Hays, New-York; Mrs. G. E. Sharrott, Jersey City; George E. Sharrott, Jersey City; M. Gibb, New-York.

E. P. Liesegang, Brooklyn; C. S. Henshaw, New-York; Oscar Hedstrom, E. A. Bifinger, Walter Beam, New-York; John S. Beam, New-York; J. F. Stephenson, Lakewood; E. J. Westhall, Lakewood; Charles Pantaemens, Bayonne; Arthur H. Lozier, New-York; Harry M. Moses, Brooklyn; B. I. Smith, Elberon; A. F. Smith, Brooklyn; M. Ashleim, Asbury Park; J. Hohensteln, Asbury Park; W. H. Blythe, Wilmington; Lacey J. Patterson, Omaha; Herbert Crane, Newark; W. P. String, Philadelphia.

MAY BE RACING TO-DAY.

Hansen Wants to Try to Beat the Hundred-Mile Record.

ASBURY PARK, July 9.—Only one formal run was taken to-day, and that was to Long Branch, that to Spring Lake being postponed. The league officials and a number of invited guests went to Rhode Island Point after the parade and enjoyed a clambake.

Vice President George A. Perkins of Boston was seen this evening in reference to the Miss Knox affair. He said: "The insertion of the word 'white' has none and never had any influence on the league standing of any colored person who was a member of the league before it was adopted. Miss Knox was one of these persons, as are many members of the Riverside Cycle Club, a colored organization in Boston.

"This is the National meet of the League of American Wheelmen, not of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, and they cannot refuse Miss Knox recognition, as they could if it were their local meet. Miss Knox can stay in the league so long as she cares to remain."

Another prominent league man seen was Charles G. Percival of Boston, a representative of the Massachusetts Division Board of Officers. Mr. Percival said: "I have heard it remarked here to-day that the presence of Miss Knox is through the efforts of a Bostonian, who would have preferred to see the meet come to Boston. It is a gross libel. Miss Knox is here for the same reason that you and I are, and, in fact, every League of American Wheelmen member is. I have seen her for many years at meets at Cottage City, Springfield, and Waltham, and in all that time never heard anything but complimentary remarks on her appearance, and never any objections. She attends all of our division balls without objection.

"I was one of the three judges at Waltham who gave Miss Knox first prize in the costume contest, on July 4, and up to that time never had spoken to her, and then only to ascertain information on her costume. She got first prize because she won it, her outfit being far superior to her competitors'. I remember at the time, when the awards were made, quite a number hissed, but this was attributed by all the papers to the crowd's dislike of the knickerbockers, but I at the time knew it was because we had given the prize to a colored girl.

"It seemed hard to the women present that a colored woman should best them in dress, though Miss Kimball, to whom we gave second prize, was very nice, and congratulated her successful rival in a most womanly fashion.

"I think that this bringing up of the color line at this late hour is a most grievous mistake."

President Atkins of the Asbury Park Wheelmen is quite sick but an improvement is looked for to-morrow and possibly he may attend the races the latter part of the week.

It is possible that A. A. Hansen may not try to beat the 100-mile record at the track to-morrow. Up to this evening Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board has not sanctioned the event, presumably because no races were scheduled with it. This afternoon, however, the Race Committee arranged several races to make up an attractive programme, and Mr. Gideon was asked by telegraph to give his approval. If this is obtained the record ride will be a feature of the events to-morrow. Mr. Gideon himself may be here then.

Howard Raymond says he believes that the League alone will have charge of the professional class.

The programme for to-morrow, as announced at headquarters to-night, reads as follows: Run to Manasquan, the home of Zimmerman, leaving the clubhouse at 10 A. M., under the leadership of Arthur A. Zimmerman. Impromptu entertainments to be announced on bulletin boards; grand national full-dress hop at the Auditorium, tendered by the Asbury Park Wheelmen to the League of American Wheelmen members, and ladies accompanying them.

New arrivals registering at headquarters to-day were George E. Turner, Denver; Mrs. E. Turner, Denver; Clyde Turnbull, Denver; J. J. Talks, Paterson; P. W. Tillinghast, Providence; Irving Tenny, Campello; Emilie Timmerman, Brooklyn; W. S. Sims, Washington; W. H. Schleigh, Baltimore; Albert Stacky, Philadelphia; F. E. Spooner, Chicago; R. S. Schindel, Lakewood; Joel Speer, Passaic; H. L. Ruth, Brooklyn; T. A. Raisdeck, New-York; B. F. Raynor, New-York; C. S. Paine, New-Bedford; K. E. Perkins, Denver; John I. Parsons, Paterson; R. D. Porter, Philadelphia; Guy P. Pierce, Denver; Edward Pierson, East Orange; C. F. Pratt, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. L. Peck, New-York; Arthur M. Peck, New-York; J. D. O'Brien, Omaha; Joseph Nightingale, Paterson; A. C. Nightingale, Paterson.

J. L. Newlin, Asbury Park; F. H. McClellan, Hackettstown; E. L. Zeigler, New-York; H. T. L. Zirgil, New-York; J. B. Young, Philadelphia; S. T. Young, McKeesport; W. B. Young, New-York; F. J. Yerns, Philadelphia; F. F. Whippers, Dorchester; Asa S. Windle, Boston; W. R. Wier, Wilmington; W. J. Wood and Mrs. A. J. Williams, Trenton; J. A. Wright and G. Whitehead, Philadelphia; C. P. Ward, Yonkers; W. E. Willis, New-York; Joseph Williamson and Mrs. J. Williamson, Rochester; T. E. White, Columbia; F. J. Wegner, Chicago; G. A. Wahlgreen and wife, Denver; W. N. White, Portsmouth; Leon O. Wilbur, Campillo; William Weller, Newark; W. S. McClellan, Hackettstown.

Miss L. Van Hise, Toms River; Howard Vanderpool, Newark; A. Van Houten, Yonkers; Fred Urmston, Rahway; G. B. Underhill, New-York; N. A. Ulman, New-York; F. N. Taylor, Westborough; T. A. Thorley, Harrisburg; J. A. Taylor, Brooklyn; Dr. F. E. Simons and Willis Simons, Canajoharie; F. H. Schupp, New-York; H. C. Stearns, Chicago; C. W. Stiles, Newark; F. C. Schade, Herndon; C. D. Schmidtap, Denver; C. H. Stratton, Brisley's Point; J. F. Reilly, Hartford; M. B. Ryan, Bridgeport; James Rea, New-York; Lulu C. Roberts, Easton; H. T. Richardson and O. M. Reynolds, Portsmouth; Miss H. L. Ryder, Miss Anna Ryder, Brooklyn; H. E. Ritchie, Denver; P. C. Daniel, New-York; W. Decardy, Chicago; C. H. Clark, Tyrone; W. E. Clarke, Jersey City; S. M. Cooley, Flemington; R. R. Carrington, Newark; J. R. Craig, Philadelphia; A. S. Crane, Elizabeth; R. C. Caughry, McKeesport; C. L. Covert, Trenton; J. G. Cramer, East Orange; F. A. Ellis, Denver.

Mrs. F. A. Ellis, Denver; A. A. Eckel, Brooklyn; A. H. Davey, Greenfield; S. J. Defontes, Baltimore; C. W. Dickerson, Chicago; J. A. Drake, Hackettstown; W. C. Dix, Denver; H. R. De Groat, Philadelphia; August Doehm, Princeton; Harry C. Davis, Denver; C. H. Ducksworth, Springfield; James Ducksworth, Springfield; P. C. Dickerman, New-Haven; G. S. Davis, Elizabeth; A. S. Daly, Brooklyn; H. C. Davis, New-York; C. Dennison, Newark; J. Gaines, New-York; A. S. Giles, Asbury Park; H. Gale, Baltimore; E. A. Gilmore, Scranton; Mrs. B. D. Fordham, New-York; F. H. Freger, East Orange.

Prof. F. W. Fox, Croton-on-Hudson; L. A. Franklinburg, Columbus; H. F. Frosch, Chicago; P. G. Fisher, New-York; H. A. French, Baltimore; Charles Fahs, Wilmington; Lyman Morang, Denver; Mrs. T. R. Finley, Mount Holly; Fred A. Foell, Buffalo; F. H. Fox, Richmond; F. B. Egelhoff, Brooklyn; F. A. Weana, Cheyenne; G. W. Montgomery, Chicago; R. H. Leonard, Baltimore; C. W. Long, Harrisburg; H. W. Leigh, Princeton; W. C. Leigh, Princeton; Nathan Levy, Portsmouth; Lawrence E. Lothrop, Campbells; Edward Leonard, Auburn; G. H. Keller, Stamford; Grant Keyser, Bryn Mawr; C. R. Kerl, Harrisburg.

G. F. Kast, Louisville; Miss M. Korst, Denver; J. C. Kaulback, Denver; E. C. Kopp, Princeton; W. N. Knapp, Middletown; J. M. Kugley, Denver; C. W. Krick, Sinking Springs; J. J. Keller, Denver; L. Kelly, Chicago; Miss J. S. Kniskern, Mechanicsville; A. S. Keyser, Philadelphia; D. M. Krich, Newark; W. P. Jackson, East Orange; S. A. Johnson, Newark; Fred. C. Jackson, Bellefonte; W. V. Jones, Leadville; J. L. Ives, Baltimore; A. M. Isbell, Monto Vista; Tracy Holmes, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Huff, Beverly; J. M. Hague, Bloomfield; John Hershley, Philadelphia; A. D. Horn, Harrisburg; Oscar Hedstorm, Brooklyn; Adell Hulst, Brooklyn; James Hartley, Passaic; W. P. Hartshorn, Newark; A. G. Halt, New-Haven; C. H. Hilton, Jr., Denver; Miss A. L. Harvey, Red Bank; Miss M. L. Harvey, Red Bank; W. S. Heaton, Leadville; G. H. Hitchcock, New-York; William D. Hanley, Syracuse.

James J. Hogan, Denver; Joseph F. Haugh, Scranton; S. E. Hoyt, New-Haven; Frank Hall, Philadelphia; J. S. Halter, Canajoharie; J. R. Hardwick, Stoneborough; Frank Huyler, New-York; F. A. Gibson, Harrisburg; Joseph Goodman, Hartford; F. Gurlach, Chicago; G. Z. Garwood, Trenton; H. A. Gripp, Tyrone; F. Goodsell, Bridgeport; A. J. Geiger, Reading; G. M. Geraughty, Denver; J. V. Z. Grangs, Rock Hill; D. H. Gaines, New-York; B. D. Riegel, Riegelsville; H. McAllister, Philadelphia; W. S. McKean, Jr., Asbury Park; Donald McKay, Denver.

L. B. McWhood, New-York; J. W. Morgan, McKeesport; M. B. Macfarlane, New-York; H. B. Morgan, New-York; T. A. Mackenzie, Trenton; J. F. Margerum, Trenton; S. E. Massey, Middletown; W. H. Mathews, Delta; S. C. Moses, Cambell; W. W. Murray, Palatine Bridge; A. E. Mauff, Denver.

D. G. Mellor, Philadelphia; I. E. Meauea, Denver; F. H. Smith, Bridgeport; C. H. Smith, Newark; C. M. Shward, Wilmington; C. L. Southard, Denver; Emett Shackelford, Denver; Charles Spencer, Baltimore; F. A. Schwartz, Poughkeepsie; E. B. Searcy, Denver; W. H. Shipley, Springfield; Mrs. W. H. Shipley, Springfield; A. G. Stranwood, Gloucester; H. B. Smith, Buffalo; Capt. G. P. Spofford, Campbell; G. H. Spofford, Campbell; Ambrose H. Stubbs, Baltimore; Adolph Stahl, New-York.

TO-MORROW'S RACE PROGRAMME

Seventy-eight Entries in the Two-Mile Handicap.

ASBURY PARK, July 9.—The programme of racing for Thursday is as follows:

First Race, One Mile, Novice.—First prize, gold medal, value $20; second, silver medal, value $10.

Second Race, Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, diamond stud, value $50; second, roll-top desk, value $35; third, clock, value $25.

Third Race, Half-Mile, Open, Class B.—First prize, diamond ring, value $150; second, diamond scarfpin, value $50; third, diamond locket, value $25.

Fourth Race, Half-Mile, Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond ring, value $60; second, dressing case, value $30; third, revolving chair, value $15.

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The two-mile handicap, which is the second event on the programme, has received seventy-eight entries, some of the best-known Class A riders are entered. The list of the men is as follows:

Albert C. Van Houten, Manasquan, N. J.; Thomas Aston, Bridgeport W. C.; Ernest Hartley, South Manchester, Conn.; M. E. Foster, Atlantic Highlands; Leslie Hildreth, the presence of Miss Knox is through the efforts of a Bostonian, who would have preferred to see the meet come to Boston. It is a gross libel. Miss Knox is here for the same reason that you and I are, and, in fact, every League of American Wheelmen member is. I have seen her for many years at meets at Cottage City, Springfield, and Waltham, and in all that time never heard anything but complimentary remarks on her appearance, and never any objections. She attends all of our division balls without objection.

"I was one of the three judges at Waltham who gave Miss Knox first prize in the costume contest, on July 4, and up to that time never had spoken to her, and then only to ascertain information on her costume. She got first prize because she won it, her outfit being far superior to her competitors'. I remember at the time, when the awards were made, quite a number hissed, but this was attributed by all the papers to the crowd's dislike of the knickerbockers, but I at the time knew it was because we had given the prize to a colored girl.

"It seemed hard to the women present that a colored woman should best them in dress, though Miss Kimball, to whom we gave second prize, was very nice, and congratulated her successful rival in a most womanly fashion.

"I think that this bringing up of the color line at this late hour is a most grievous mistake."

President Atkins of the Asbury Park Wheelmen is quite sick but an improvement is looked for to-morrow and possibly he may attend the races the latter part of the week.

It is possible that A. A. Hansen may not try to beat the 100-mile record at the track to-morrow. Up to this evening Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board has not sanctioned the event, presumably because no races were scheduled with it. This afternoon, however, the Race Committee arranged several races to make up an attractive programme, and Mr. Gideon was asked by telegraph to give his approval. If this is obtained the record ride will be a feature of the events to-morrow. Mr. Gideon himself may be here then.

Howard Raymond says he believes that the League alone will have charge of the professional class.

The programme for to-morrow, as announced at headquarters to-night, reads as follows: Run to Manasquan, the home of Zimmerman, leaving the clubhouse at 10 A. M., under the leadership of Arthur A. Zimmerman. Impromptu entertainments to be announced on bulletin boards; grand national full-dress hop at the Auditorium, tendered by the Asbury Park Wheelmen to the League of American Wheelmen members, and ladies accompanying them.

New arrivals registering at headquarters to-day were George E. Turner, Denver; Mrs. E. Turner, Denver; Clyde Turnbull, Denver; J. J. Talks, Paterson; P. W. Tillinghast, Providence; Irving Tenny, Campello; Emilie Timmerman, Brooklyn; W. S. Sims, Washington; W. H. Schleigh, Baltimore; Albert Stacky, Philadelphia; F. E. Spooner, Chicago; R. S. Schindel, Lakewood; Joel Speer, Passaic; H. L. Ruth, Brooklyn; T. A. Raisdeck, New-York; B. F. Raynor, New-York; C. S. Paine, New-Bedford; K. E. Perkins, Denver; John I. Parsons, Paterson; R. D. Porter, Philadelphia; Guy P. Pierce, Denver; Edward Pierson, East Orange; C. F. Pratt, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. L. Peck, New-York; Arthur M. Peck, New-York; J. D. O'Brien, Omaha; Joseph Nightingale, Paterson; A. C. Nightingale, Paterson.

J. L. Newlin, Asbury Park; F. H. McClellan, Hackettstown; E. L. Zeigler, New-York; H. T. L. Zirgil, New-York; J. B. Young, Philadelphia; S. T. Young, McKeesport; W. B. Young, New-York; F. J. Yerns, Philadelphia; F. F. Whippers, Dorchester; Asa S. Windle, Boston; W. R. Wier, Wilmington; W. J. Wood and Mrs. A. J. Williams, Trenton; J. A. Wright and G. Whitehead, Philadelphia; C. P. Ward, Yonkers; W. E. Willis, New-York; Joseph Williamson and Mrs. J. Williamson, Rochester; T. E. White, Columbia; F. J. Wegner, Chicago; G. A. Wahlgreen and wife, Denver; W. N. White, Portsmouth; Leon O. Wilbur, Campillo; William Weller, Newark; W. S. McClellan, Hackettstown.

Miss L. Van Hise, Toms River; Howard Vanderpool, Newark; A. Van Houten, Yonkers; Fred Urmston, Rahway; G. B. Underhill, New-York; N. A. Ulman, New-York; F. N. Taylor, Westborough; T. A. Thorley, Harrisburg; J. A. Taylor, Brooklyn; Dr. F. E. Simons and Willis Simons, Canajoharie; F. H. Schupp, New-York; H. C. Stearns, Chicago; C. W. Stiles, Newark; F. C. Schade, Herndon; C. D. Schmidtap, Denver; C. H. Stratton, Brisley's Point; J. F. Reilly, Hartford; M. B. Ryan, Bridgeport; James Rea, New-York; Lulu C. Roberts, Easton; H. T. Richardson and O. M. Reynolds, Portsmouth; Miss H. L. Ryder, Miss Anna Ryder, Brooklyn; H. E. Ritchie, Denver; P. C. Daniel, New-York; W. Decardy, Chicago; C. H. Clark, Tyrone; W. E. Clarke, Jersey City; S. M. Cooley, Flemington; R. R. Carrington, Newark; J. R. Craig, Philadelphia; A. S. Crane, Elizabeth; R. C. Caughry, McKeesport; C. L. Covert, Trenton; J. G. Cramer, East Orange; F. A. Ellis, Denver.

Mrs. F. A. Ellis, Denver; A. A. Eckel, Brooklyn; A. H. Davey, Greenfield; S. J. Defontes, Baltimore; C. W. Dickerson, Chicago; J. A. Drake, Hackettstown; W. C. Dix, Denver; H. R. De Groat, Philadelphia; August Doehm, Princeton; Harry C. Davis, Denver; C. H. Ducksworth, Springfield; James Ducksworth, Springfield; P. C. Dickerman, New-Haven; G. S. Davis, Elizabeth; A. S. Daly, Brooklyn; H. C. Davis, New-York; C. Dennison, Newark; J. Gaines, New-York; A. S. Giles, Asbury Park; H. Gale, Baltimore; E. A. Gilmore, Scranton; Mrs. B. D. Fordham, New-York; F. H. Freger, East Orange.

Prof. F. W. Fox, Croton-on-Hudson; L. A. Franklinburg, Columbus; H. F. Frosch, Chicago; P. G. Fisher, New-York; H. A. French, Baltimore; Charles Fahs, Wilmington; Lyman Morang, Denver; Mrs. T. R. Finley, Mount Holly; Fred A. Foell, Buffalo; F. H. Fox, Richmond; F. B. Egelhoff, Brooklyn; F. A. Weana, Cheyenne; G. W. Montgomery, Chicago; R. H. Leonard, Baltimore; C. W. Long, Harrisburg; H. W. Leigh, Princeton; W. C. Leigh, Princeton; Nathan Levy, Portsmouth; Lawrence E. Lothrop, Campbells; Edward Leonard, Auburn; G. H. Keller, Stamford; Grant Keyser, Bryn Mawr; C. R. Kerl, Harrisburg.

G. F. Kast, Louisville; Miss M. Korst, Denver; J. C. Kaulback, Denver; E. C. Kopp, Princeton; W. N. Knapp, Middletown; J. M. Kugley, Denver; C. W. Krick, Sinking Springs; J. J. Keller, Denver; L. Kelly, Chicago; Miss J. S. Kniskern, Mechanicsville; A. S. Keyser, Philadelphia; D. M. Krich, Newark; W. P. Jackson, East Orange; S. A. Johnson, Newark; Fred. C. Jackson, Bellefonte; W. V. Jones, Leadville; J. L. Ives, Baltimore; A. M. Isbell, Monto Vista; Tracy Holmes, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Huff, Beverly; J. M. Hague, Bloomfield; John Hershley, Philadelphia; A. D. Horn, Harrisburg; Oscar Hedstorm, Brooklyn; Adell Hulst, Brooklyn; James Hartley, Passaic; W. P. Hartshorn, Newark; A. G. Halt, New-Haven; C. H. Hilton, Jr., Denver; Miss A. L. Harvey, Red Bank; Miss M. L. Harvey, Red Bank; W. S. Heaton, Leadville; G. H. Hitchcock, New-York; William D. Hanley, Syracuse.

James J. Hogan, Denver; Joseph F. Haugh, Scranton; S. E. Hoyt, New-Haven; Frank Hall, Philadelphia; J. S. Halter, Canajoharie; J. R. Hardwick, Stoneborough; Frank Huyler, New-York; F. A. Gibson, Harrisburg; Joseph Goodman, Hartford; F. Gurlach, Chicago; G. Z. Garwood, Trenton; H. A. Gripp, Tyrone; F. Goodsell, Bridgeport; A. J. Geiger, Reading; G. M. Geraughty, Denver; J. V. Z. Grangs, Rock Hill; D. H. Gaines, New-York; B. D. Riegel, Riegelsville; H. McAllister, Philadelphia; W. S. McKean, Jr., Asbury Park; Donald McKay, Denver.

L. B. McWhood, New-York; J. W. Morgan, McKeesport; M. B. Macfarlane, New-York; H. B. Morgan, New-York; T. A. Mackenzie, Trenton; J. F. Margerum, Trenton; S. E. Massey, Middletown; W. H. Mathews, Delta; S. C. Moses, Cambell; W. W. Murray, Palatine Bridge; A. E. Mauff, Denver.

D. G. Mellor, Philadelphia; I. E. Meauea, Denver; F. H. Smith, Bridgeport; C. H. Smith, Newark; C. M. Shward, Wilmington; C. L. Southard, Denver; Emett Shackelford, Denver; Charles Spencer, Baltimore; F. A. Schwartz, Poughkeepsie; E. B. Searcy, Denver; W. H. Shipley, Springfield; Mrs. W. H. Shipley, Springfield; A. G. Stranwood, Gloucester; H. B. Smith, Buffalo; Capt. G. P. Spofford, Campbell; G. H. Spofford, Campbell; Ambrose H. Stubbs, Baltimore; Adolph Stahl, New-York.

TO-MORROW'S RACE PROGRAMME

Seventy-eight Entries in the Two-Mile Handicap.

ASBURY PARK, July 9.—The programme of racing for Thursday is as follows:

First Race, One Mile, Novice.—First prize, gold medal, value $20; second, silver medal, value $10.

Second Race, Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, diamond stud, value $50; second, roll-top desk, value $35; third, clock, value $25.

Third Race, Half-Mile, Open, Class B.—First prize, diamond ring, value $150; second, diamond scarfpin, value $50; third, diamond locket, value $25.

Fourth Race, Half-Mile, Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond ring, value $60; second, dressing case, value $30; third, revolving chair, value $15.

Fifth Race, Two-Mile National Championship.—First, second, and third prizes, regulation League of American Wheelmen gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Sixth Race, One-Mile, Open, with Pacemakers, Class B.—First prize, diamond stud, value $150; second, hammerless gun, value $75; third, Turkish chair, value $25.

Seventh Race, One-Mile Tandem, Class A.—First prizes, shotguns, value $70; second, tourist's traveling case, value $30.

Eighth Race, One-Mile, Open, Professional, Paced.—First prize, $100; second, $35; third, $15.

The two-mile handicap, which is the second event on the programme, has received seventy-eight entries, some of the best-known Class A riders are entered. The list of the men is as follows:

Albert C. Van Houten, Manasquan, N. J.; Thomas Aston, Bridgeport W. C.; Ernest Hartley, South Manchester, Conn.; M. E. Foster, Atlantic Highlands; Leslie Hildreth, Riverton Athletic Association; Walter Eckhardt, Yellow Fellow Cycle Club; William Weller, Newark, N. J.; David E. Baxter, New-York City; William A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen; Louis Hunter, New-Jersey Athletic Club; H. G. Winters, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Emmett Smith, Oswego Cycling Club; John H. Lake, Port Richmond Wheel Club; Claude L. Leatherbury, Maryland Athletic Club; G. B. Underhill, Riverside Wheelmen; John T. Beam, Riverside Wheelmen; Fred A. Foell, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Harrison, Asbury Park Wheelmen; Carroll B. Jack, Penn Wheelmen; George Reth, Penn Wheelmen; Triangle Wheelmen, New-York City; Linford Lefferson, Ocean Grove, N. J.; Frank Wing, Carlinville, Ill.; George Redfern, Pittsburg, Penn.; Orin H. Munro, Cohoes Wheelmen; Alfred C. Charles Green, Greenwich Wheelmen; Nat Roe, Patchogue Club; H. K. Roe, Patchogue Club; A. H. Davey, Greenfield Athletic Club.

Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn Wheel Club; H. M. Whittaker, Baltimore Athletic Club; Ray Dawsen, New-York Athletic Club; Frank B. Stow, Springfield Bicycle Club; John O'Halleron, Jersey City, N. J.; R. W. Crouse, Pennsylvania Wheelmen, Philadelphia; J. B. Rogers, Pennsylvania Bicycle Club, Philadelphia; John M. Hague, Bloomfield Cycle and Athletic Club; Tom Butler, Stoneham Cycle Club; C. W. Pearson, Vineland, N. J.; F. S. Shinn, Lakewood Bicycle Club; H. J. Stowe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Will D. Knecht, Matawan, N. J.; K. B. Schmidt, Utica, N. Y.; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen; Walter C. Roome, New-Jersey Athletic Club; Eugene A. Bolinger, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles M. Ertz, Riverside Wheelmen; Wallace H. Owen, Greenwich Wheelmen; E. Charles Johnson, Harlem Wheelmen; Franklin Fisher, Falcon team; Henry L. Ruth, Riverside Wheelmen; George B. Cobb, jr., Paterson, N. J.; Fred A. H. Schade, Washington, D. C.; John Schaffer, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. H. Easterly, Syracuse, N. Y.; Eugene W. Murray, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen.

C. T. Miner, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas Hughes, Paterson, N. J.; Vincent Bodine, Camden, N. J.; Frank Turner, Wilmington Bicycle Club; Robert Weir, Wilmington, Del.; Henry Hawthorn, Orange Athletic Club; Walter George Douglas, New-York Athletic Club; F. B. Egelhoff, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; H. E. William, University of Pennsylvania; Robert H. Carr, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Cahrles Spencer, Baltimore Cycle Club; Irving E. Litchfield, Boston, Mass.; John W. Conklin, Arlington, N. J.; A. W. Abel, Arlington, N. J.; H. J. Valentine, Liberty Wheelmen; George E. Ruppert, New-York; A. J. Hargan, Newark, N. J.; E. W. Swanbrough, Denver, Col.; C. W. Krick, Pennsylvania Wheelmen, Reading, Penn.; George Bennett Smith, Liberty Wheelmen, Bellmore, L. I.; C. A. Benjamin, Syracuse Athletic Association; J. Albert Forney, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—A few nights ago six bicycle riders, four women and two gentlemen, were arrested at Montclair, N. J., and fined for riding without lights on their wheels. Several eye witnesses say they were arrested ten minutes before the time fixed by the ordinance for the lighting of bicycle lamps. At a meeting of the Town Council Monday night the action of the police in the matter was roundly denounced by Councilman Sawyer, and the President, John H. Wilson. As a result of the discussion it was decided to request Recorder Morris, Chief of Police Pier, and Officer Seary to appear before the council at its next meeting, when an investigation will be made.

—T. N. Winder, who is trying to ride around the border of the United States, an estimated distance of 21,600 miles, in 300 consecutive days, has reached Chicago. He has been through Texas, New-Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.

—L. A. Cabanne of the Spalding team is ill, at Erie, Penn., and may be unable to ride in tomorrow's championships at Asbury Park. Cabanne was injured at Ilion June 11, and says his present trouble is a result.

PREMIER

Wednesday
July 10-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

A PEST OF CATERPILLARS

Active Efforts to Rid Brooklyn of Them.

WORK OF THE TREE PLANTING SOCIETY

Secretary Collins Kept Busy Explaining to Inquirers the Best Methods of Protecting Foliage.

"Caterpillars are having a tough time of it in Brooklyn this year," remarked Lewis Collins, Secretary of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, when for a few moments there was a lull in the numerous inquiries for something with which to destroy the troublesome pests.

"There is a demand for something that will kill caterpillars such as you never saw before," he went on. "People are more interested in the subject now than they ever had been before. Those who got rid of the caterpillars last year are free now, but there are so many questions from people who did not that I am kept busy until 11 o'clock at night sometimes, answering inquirers."

"The trees are so burdened with caterpillars that if something is not done we shall have to walk in the streets next week," a Brooklyn man was heard to exclaim yesterday morning, and it was in response to this cry that a reporter for The New-York Times called upon Mr. Collins to get his opinion upon the subject.

The same note was being sounded at the door to the inner office, where Mr. Collins was sitting with a couple of men listening to the latest appeal for help.

"They are terrible," a woman was saying. "They have been through our block, and now they are just commencing on the next."

"Use london purple," said Mr. Collins.

"Yes," answered the petitioner, "I have heard of that. There is a doctor who says it is poisonous. He is going to try it on a common tree before he tries it on the rest."

"That doctor is a fool, whoever he is," said Mr. Collins, with some warmth. "London purple will not hurt anything if it is properly put on."

Mr. Collins is an expert in his knowledge of trees and is an enthusiast upon the subject, and the increasing interest taken in the culture and care of trees by the people in and around Brooklyn of late years has been a source of great pleasure to him. His remarks upon the caterpillar pest are encouraging.

"They are not as numerous as they were last year," he says. "The present brood of caterpillars has matured and will do but little more damage to the leaves. They are now winding themselves into cocoons. Some of them have already laid their eggs, which may be seen in a glistening white mass on the outside of the cocoons.

"Those eggs will be hatched in about eight days, bringing a second brood of caterpillars, which, under ordinary circumstances, will be more destructive than the first.

"These caterpillars and all leaf-eating insects can be entirely destroyed by spraying at the proper time with insecticides. The chief of these are paris green and london purple. The latter is as efficacious as the paris green, it is more easily used, and is less expensive. There is not the slightest danger in using either on trees.

"Paris green or london purple may be used at the rate of one pound to from 100 to 250 gallons of water, or 1 ounce to from 6 to 11 gallons of water. The weaker dilutions are for the tender foliage of peach and plum trees. An average of 1 pound to 150 gallons of water is a good strength for general purposes. The poison should first be made into a thin paste in a small quantity of water. Then powdered lime of more than equal quantity should be added to take up the free arsenic and remove or lessen the danger of scalding. An excess of lime will do no injury.

"The poisons thus united should be strained into the spray tank or reservoir, care being taken that all the poison is pulverized and washed through the meshes of the strainer. The use of the lime is especially desirable when the spray is to be used on peach or plum trees, the foliage of which is very tender and easily scalded. To the stronger foliage of the apple and most parts of shade trees green may be applied at the strength of 1 pound to 150 gallons of water without danger. With london purple it is always best to use lime.

"Glucose or molasses used in the proportion of two-thirds of a quart to a barrel of mixed paris green or london purple will make the poison adhere to the leaves and do the best service. This composition can be put on with any good spraying pump. We have a number of them at work in Brooklyn, and they can be seen any day.

"The trees should be sprayed as soon as the caterpillars' work is done beginning to hatch, and again ten days later. If there is a rain immediately after the spraying, the trees will need an extra allowance."

"Yes," said one of the men present, "I sprayed my trees a week ago Saturday, and then came a heavy rain and washed the poison off."

"With the molasses or glucose," said Mr. Collins, "there is less danger of that. Spraying is not a new thing. It has been practiced a long time, and should be studied by people who wish to save their trees from leaf-eating insects of all kinds.

"There are many kinds of spraying apparatus on the market that are satisfactory. The smaller ones of these are comparatively inexpensive. There are some of them in which a pump is used in a pail. These will not reach to the upper branches of the trees, and there are spraying machines to fasten on the back, so that they can be used by climbing into the trees.

"The protection of the trees should be attended to by the individual householders. The trees in front of their houses are as much in their charge as the trees in their back yards.

"About bandaging the trees? The general use of that method for protecting trees is more of an injury than a benefit, and it is unsightly at best. It may be of use occasionally, when wisely employed.

"When a tree with no caterpillars upon it is standing near infested trees, the caterpillars, as they mature, will climb down the trees upon which they have been raised, and up into the free tree. At such a time, and with such a tree, bandaging may be effective. Under other circumstances, and at other times, bandaging is worse than useless.

"To be serviceable, the cotton bandage must be kept fluffy. When it has been through a single rain, it is good for nothing. If it is soft, or covered with some sticky material, caterpillars cannot crawl over it. Much damage is done when the cotton is left on too long. The last brood spins its cocoons there, and it is a fine place for them to hatch.

"Trees should be sprayed early in the Spring. One or two sprayings then will prevent all trouble. The time for that cannot be given exactly. It depends upon the locality and the weather. About the last of May the insects are first observed to be eating the leaves. Give the trees two spray baths, with an interval of ten days, and there will be no trouble during the season.

"It will be through the tree clubs that this work will be done effectively. There are six of them here. There is one on Columbia Heights, one each on Montague, Pierrepont Remsen, Joralemon, and Willow Streets. They employ a forester to take care of this part of the city. Each club has committees, which discuss not only trees, but pavements and ordinances. Lately the clubs have become interested in a driveway to the Park.

"These clubs own a spraying machine. Henry Hertz of St. Mark's Avenue has one that he uses for his own trees; the residents of Hancock Street, between Nostrand and Marcy Avenues, also have one. W. A. Lewis, a professional tree-pruner, and Henri Beauller, a gardener, each has a spraying machine, and they take orders to spray streets.

"If you have the time we can see the spraying apparatus now at work on the Heights."

At Remsen and Hicks Streets was a wagon drawn by one horse. In it was a barrel containing the spraying mixture, and also a pump, which the driver worked whenever a tree was to be treated. Attached to the barrel was a rubber hose, at the end of which was an iron pipe in joints, each three feet in length, so that it could be shortened or lengthened at will. At the end was the brass nozzle, from which a fine spray was sent up into the trees by a man standing in the street. A ladder formed a part of the outfit, and from it the upper branches could be reached.

"That horse-chestnut tree had hardly a leaf upon it last year," said Mr. Collins, pointing to a beautiful tree on Montague Street. "Those maple trees on Hicks Street were in about the same condition. They were all sprayed last year, and now they are in good condition.

"You see those cherry trees," pointing to a yard where a number of trees seemed entirely denuded of leaves. "Well the caterpillars have gone from them into the trees of A. A. Low, the President of our society. You can see the top of a big cherry tree over that tall building. I was in the yard the other day, and they were so thick on the ground you could not walk without stepping on them. Mr. Low will have the trees sprayed.

"Caterpillars like certain kinds of trees. They have left other trees in that yard to go a long distance to another cherry tree."

The recent heavy rains have caused a pest of caterpillars in the various parks of this city. The pests have done so much damage to the trees that the employes of the Park Department began a crusade against them yesterday.

A large force of pruners was put to work and the half-eaten leaves were cut off. The trees were then sprayed heavily with a bug-killing solution.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL'S WARDEN

James P. Archibald Accepts Sheriff Tamsen's Offer—Grand Jury to Investigate To-day.

James P. Archibald formally notified Sheriff Tamsen yesterday of his acceptance of the post of Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, to succeed Henry T. Raabe. Mr. Archibald will take charge of the jail to-day, and promises to reform things all around.

The Federal Grand Jury will to-day take up the matter of the escape of Killoran, Allen, and Russell. Sheriff Tamsen has been notified to appear before that body, and United States District Attorney Macfarlane yesterday said a thorough investigation would be made.

"The search of the Grand Jury will be most thorough," Mr. Macfarlane declared, "as there will practically be no other business before it. Its sessions will, of course, be behind closed doors. The Grand Jury has it in its power either to find indictments or to make presentments. The fact that Sheriff Tamsen is a city official makes no difference whatever. Still, an indictment cannot be found unless there is criminal liability in connection with Federal laws. The breaking of State or municipal laws cannot affect the Federal Grand Jury. All it has to do is to deal with the circumstance that three Federal prisoners have escaped. If some one has been criminally liable in connection with that escape, you may be sure that indictments will follow, provided, as I have said, that there has been an infraction of Federal laws."

Ex-Warden Raabe and Schneer and Schoen, the former keepers, will also be examined by the Grand Jury. They were served with subpoenas yesterday. Schneer accompanied the subpoena server back to the United States Marshal's office, and while there made another of his rambling statements to Marshal McCarty, attempting, as usual, to exculpate himself from all blame. He declared that the Post Office burglars, while in the jail, had things all their own way. They saw what they pleased, Schneer told the Marshal, and had the freedom of the jail building from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night.

Marshal McCarty took notes of Schneer's statement, and when the former keeper had gone, Mr. McCarty said:

"You see what this man says. After all the warning they got from me, and my positive orders, they were allowed to see any visitors they chose, and had the run of the jail. The men would have to be a great deal more dense than those men were not to have taken advantage of such an opportunity."

United States Commissioner Shields was to have continued the examination of the burglars to-day. Speaking of the case, the Commissioner said:

"I had set the examination of the men down for to-morrow, and just what will be done then I am not yet able to state, as this is the first time in my experience that a prisoner has escaped while the examination was in progress. What the proceedings will be to-morrow I cannot state.

"In all my experience of forty years in this office I have never seen such extraordinary precautions taken as by Marshal McCarty for the care of prisoners. In all the examinations, both in the courtroom and in my office, the men were in charge of five bailiffs, and it was impossible for any one to get to them in the room, or for them to make a move that was not watched. It is really too bad that they got away, after all the care that was taken and the expense gone to by the Government for their apprehension and to bring witnesses on from all over the country to identify them."

Henry Oviatt, the Sheriff's private secretary, had a consultation yesterday with Chief Post Office Inspector Ashe and Assistant United States District Attorney Harriman. Arrangements were made by which the Sheriff will send out circulars giving additional publicity to the offer of $3,000 reward by the United States Government for the recapture of the fugitives.

THE ELKS AT ATLANTIC CITY

Signs that Harmony Is to Prevail in the Convention.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 9.—The Elks have completely taken Atlantic City to-day, over 10,000 members of the order being within the city's confines. The delegates convened in secret session this morning in the Morris Guards' armory.

Grand Exalted Ruler Hay of Washington presided, and the laurel branch, indicative of peace, hung over the secret conclave. Meade B. Detweiler of Harrisburg, Penn., the Grand Exalted Ruler of the Buffalo faction of the order, was present, "and I am here in the interest of harmony," said he. When Mr. Detweiler saw Samuel Martin, he stepped up to him and said: "Sam, you are a good fighter, but the fight is over," and taking his own Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks badge from his breast he pinned it on Mr. Martin's coat.

The meeting this morning was of an informal nature. Mayor Stoy welcomed the Elks to the city in a speech, and W. G. Meyers, G. L. K., made the response. S. E. Perry, P. E. R., delivered an address of welcome, to which Grand Exalted Ruler Hay responded. After the morning session the majority of the Elks disported themselves in the surf. This afternoon the Grand Lodge held a session, and to-night a hop was tendered the visitors on the ocean pier.

Promising Outlook in Rice.

Reports from the rice market for the last week show that in spite of midyear stock-taking with many, the interruption of the national holiday, and usual coincident dullness, the movement in foreign was nearly the average of June, and the outlook for the current month is promising. The count of stock July 1 showed insignificant amounts in all foreign, excepting Japan. Importations of Japan, however, are practically over for the season.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 753,540 sacks; last year, 1,119,090 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 211,446 bbls; last year, 288,275 bbls. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 46,100 bbls; last year, 24,900 bbls.; sales, 45,095 bbls; last year, 24,100 bbls.

Postal Has Not Been Sold.

A. B. Chandler, President of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company sent the following to The New-York Times last evening: "The recent publication of specific statements to the effect that the property of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company has been sold to the Standard Telephone Company makes it necessary to say that no such sale has been made or contemplated, and no motive for the making of such a story is known either to the stockholders or the management of the Postal Company."

Aldine Club's New Officers.

At a recent meeting of the Aldine Club Frank H. Scott, President of the Century Company, was elected President of the club, James Thorne Harper of Harper Brothers & Co. Vice President, Charles A. Appleton of D. Appleton & Co. Secretary, and William B. Howland of The Outlook Treasurer.

The club has received from Mr. Henry H. Vail, whose term as President has just expired, a beautiful punch bowl.

THE RULES WERE BROKEN

Naval Regulations Studiously Ignored at Brooklyn Yard.

SECRETARY HERBERT IS SHOCKED

Thinks Fernald and Asserson Were Not Duly Diligent in Studying Their Instructions—A Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Herbert has issued an order transferring Naval Constructor Bowles and Civil Engineer Menocal to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in place of Constructor Fernald and Civil Engineer Asserson, who will go to the Norfolk Navy Yard. The change is ordered to take place Aug. 1.

The Secretary made public a letter sent to Commodore Sicard regarding the evasions of the labor regulations under Ferald and Asserson. In his letter the Secretary says:

Referring to the report of Lieut. J. J. Knapp, United States Navy, concerning the manner in which the regulations governing the employment of labor at navy yards have been carried into effect, and the replies of the various heads of departments in explanation of the numerous infractions that were reported, the department, after careful consideration of the statement and explanations made, regretfully concludes that in quite a number of instances it has not had that zealous co-operation in the enforcement of the labor regulations it had a right to expect from naval officers.

The Secretary "takes pleasure" in adding that no censure upon the conduct of the commandants is intended or to be implied from the remarks which follow. The letter continues:

In putting into operation a complete new system it was of course to be expected that those who were to administer it would make some mistakes and that now and then the department would be called upon to make rulings as well as amendments to rules. There is and has been, however, nothing peculiarly difficult in these rules. A careful and conscientious study of the system for a few hours would enable any competent officer to understand its outlines, and a reasonable amount of attention to details paid to each step as taken in the administration of the system ought to be sufficient to guard against important errors. It is a remarkable fact that three years after the system was inaugurated, the Board of Labor Employment at the New-York yard and the heads of departments were found to be persistently violating in many directions the rules they were ordered to enforce. The additional and more definite instructions issued Nov. 1, 1894, and the long and painstaking investigation made by Lieut. Knapp into the affairs of the yard consequent upon numerous complaints coming from the outside, would not have been necessary if proper study of the original rules had been made by those who were to administer them.

In no other navy yard has there been so inadequate a compliance with and so total a misconstruction of these regulations as at Brooklyn, especially in the departments of yards and docks and construction and repair. Examples only of maladministration need be cited. The respective heads of these departments have proceeded upon the idea that they could by one means or another continue men in employment as long as they wished by suspending them instead of actually discharging them and by transferring them from one trade, when there was no work to be done, to another trade. Again, when there was no work, men, instead of being actually and properly dropped, were suspended and subsequently taken on again, without certification by the Board of Labor Employment, in direct violation of the spirit and intent of the regulations. Such administration as this has brought the department numerous complaints to the effect that favoritism was being constantly practiced at the New-York Navy Yard, and that the hope held out to laborers by the regulations was a delusion. Investigation shows that the most satisfactory answer the department can make to these complaints is that its officials could not understand the rules.

In explaining the reason for the transfer of J. Rosetett from laborer to general helper, Civil Engineer Asserson states that he was governed in a measure by the request of the then chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has his office at Washington. He is not immediately concerned in the administration of the rules governing labor at yards, and his letter making the request cited by Mr. Asserson shows that the latter was cautioned not to infringe the rules. It says: "I do not want any violation of the rules or regulations." It amounts to a reprehensible disregard of the rules to cite such a request, or any request whatever, from whomsoever it might come, as an excuse in part or in whole for their violation. Officers understand that the rules governing labor at navy yards are as inviolable as any other regulations issued by the department.

The statement of Civil Engineer Asserson that all the irregular transfers in his department from one trade to another have been down and not up, and that they were made in the interest of proper economy, is not supported by the records. The reduction of expenses, if this had been the purpose, was otherwise provided for in the regulations.

Instances are cited to sustain this statement, names and details being given. A list is then furnished of men carried on the construction and repair rolls under assumed names. The Secretary says:

While it is true that sometimes men may apply for registration under assumed names, the strong presumption is against such hypothesis. Laborers registering would generally give the names by which they are known and would be careful to make sure of getting notices. The fact that so many in this department are working under assumed names raises a strong presumption of fraudulent use of notices sent out to other persons or that false names were assumed to escape some record in the navy yard, and if false names are used in so many instances, there must be great carelessness somewhere. Indeed, it is scarcely possible that there could be many frauds of this character without the connivance of the quartermen and leading men under whom these men worked.

The board which investigated certain irregularities in the plumbing branch of the Department of Construction and Repair, reported that while there is no direct evidence to show that Foreman Plumber James A. Flood has retained men to be mustered in while such men were actually out of the navy yard, yet it is the opinion of the board that in certain instances this was the case. The board recommends that James A. Flood, foreman plumber; John Riddle, foreman plumber; James Kelly, first-class plumber; William Kelly, first-class plumber; James Molley, first-class plumber, and Thomas Buchanan, first-class plumber, be discharged from the civil establishment of the navy yard, and that John Kane, first-class plumber, and Seaman Wilkes, first-class tinsmith, be reduced to the next lower ratings.

The Secretary directs Commander Sicard to carry these recommendations of the board into effect. He further says:

You will direct all employes under Schedules A and B to present themselves at the office of the Board of Labor Employment and in the presence of the recorder to write their respective names, addresses, trades, and the department in which each is employed. When this has been done, the recorder of the board shall compare the names thus obtained with the time books of the various departments of the yard and report to you such persons as are not carried in the time books in their proper names, and have the names of such persons corrected. If there are any employes who fail to give satisfactory reasons for working under an assumed name, you will report such to the department with your recommendation.

The Secretary has also convened a court of inquiry, to meet on Thursday, on board the receiving ship Vermont at the New-York Navy Yard, to investigate alleged irregular payments to members of the crew of that vessel. It is claimed that money has been loaned or advanced to them with usurious rates of interest, amounting in some cases to 20 per cent. per month, by subordinates in the Paymaster's department on that vessel. The detail of the court consists of Pay Director Luther G. Billings, Commander Colby M. Chester, and Paymaster Charles M. Slamm, with Paymaster Samuel R. Calhoun as Judge Advocate.

Scores Seek Sidewalk Stand Permits.

Scores of sidewalk stand keepers called at the office of Chief Clerk Ten Eyck of the Common Council, yesterday, to file applications for permits to retain their stands, in view of the recent action of the Police Department. Each applicant received a blank application to be filled out. Each was also instructed to get the application indorsed by the Alderman of his district, and then return it to the office.

The Aldermen will not meet again till Aug. 6, and no permits will be issued till then.

A Chaplain for the Sixty-ninth.

The Rev. Bernard A. Brady of St. Raphael's Church, Fortieth Street, near Tenth Avenue, has been appointed Acting Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Battalion for its tour of camp duty, which commences July 27. Mass will be celebrated in camp Sunday morning, June 28.

Father Brady was appointed at the request of Col. Smith, commanding the battalion. He is very popular, and the men of the battalion are much pleased with the appointment.

New Service to Paris.

The twin-screw express steamers of the Hamburg-American Line now touch at Cherbourg on their way to Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers are conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris free of charge by special train, making the run in six and a half hours. Travelers bound for Paris thus avoid the discomforts of a Channel trip and have the advantage of crossing the Atlantic by twin-screw express steamers on a short route direct to a Continental port.

COL. GOTT EXPLAINS BUT LITTLE

Could Not Disentangle the Perplexing Finances of the Brooklyn Charities Commissioners at the Investigation.

Ex-Commissioner of Charities and Corrections Gott of Brooklyn occupied the witness stand all day yesterday at the hearing before the Assembly committee which is investigating his administration, but Hugo Hirsh, counsel to the committee, did not succeed in obtaining much information from him. According to his own statement, Col. Gott paid little attention to the business of the board of which he was President, but relied almost wholly upon Commissioner Murphy.

Col. Gott professed ignorance on almost every subject connected with the administration of the County Farm. He could not explain discrepancies in the supply schedules and contracts. He declared, though, that there never was any collusion between the Commissioners and the contractors in the making of bids and the awarding of contracts. He became quite indignant when Mr. Hirsh suggested such a thing. Seeming irregularities, he said, were simply coincidences.

Col. Gott was asked if he could explain the peculiar system of bids for carthen pipe put in by ex-State Senator Birkett's firm, but he could not. Under this system ex-Senator Birkett bid ¼ cent a foot for 500 feet of four-inch pipe, 18 cents a foot for 500 six-inch pipe, and ¼ cent a foot for twelve-inch pipe.

Col. Gott said strawberries were once or twice brought to his house from the County Farm and he reprimanded the farmer, Mr. Bailey, for doing so. He never directed that articles from the County Farm should be shipped to him from Smithtown so as to allay suspicion. He was shown three express receipts for deliveries to him from Smithtown, and Col. Gott said he sometimes had clams sent to his house from that section.

Col. Gott said he did not remember complaints that bodies were allowed to remain for days near patients because Mr. Kirby was not in condition to remove them, though such things could have happened. Neither did he recall complaints that carloads of ice were allowed by Kirby to remain in the sun at the railroad station when the ice was needed by the patients.

Q.—Do you know you expended $15,000 to $20,000 a year more for mechanics' services than was appropriated? A.—I don't know it. I have dismissed those matters from my mind since I retired from the board.

Q.—How did the deficiencies of $50,000 in the supplies account and $30,000 in the salaries account in 1894 occur? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you recollect getting $200,000 from the $52,000 occurred in 1889-90? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you applied to the Board of Estimate for $52,000 more? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did the deficiency represent? A.—Our records will show. I don't know anything about it. There was an imperfect system of bookkeeping.

Q.—Your minutes show that the deficiency of $52,000 occurred in 1889-90? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did the deficiency of $200,000 occur? A.—In previous years.

Q.—How, then, was there a surplus of $118,000 at the close of the fiscal year 1890? A.—I can't explain it, except on the theory that many of the bills had not been presented for payment.

Q.—You did not know anything about the books of the department? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you write the application to the Board of Supervisors for authority under the law to raise $250,000 for deficiencies? A.—I read it.

Q.—But your statement to the Supervisors showed another deficiency of $200,000? A.—I can't explain it.

Q.—There was an increase of sixty-two inmates in all institutions in 1889-90 over 1888-89, and the increase of expenditures in the supply account increased $113,500. Can you explain the increase of expenditures? A.—No, except that there were repairs made on the buildings. The books will show everything.

Q.—These expenditures were in the supply account. How would they show repairs? A.—I don't know. I can't remember such details.

Q.—Can you explain why your sworn statement of expenses in 1889 shows a total of $160,000 more than the statement of the County Treasurer for the same year? A.—No. I cannot explain it.

Col. Gott explained his vote against the discharge of superfluous mechanics at St. Johnland when Mr. Simis entered the board because he believed it was the intention of Messrs. Simis and Henry to put new men in the places of the old ones.

Q.—Suppose that Mr. Murray should say that no mechanics were ever employed there, but that their work was done by inmates? A.—I don't think he would say such a thing.

Q.—How did Leonard Tracy come to be appointed to a position in the department? A.—I suppose he was recommended by some one. I believed a man to be all that he was represented to be, especially if he was a good Democrat.

Q.—What was Tracy? A.—I think he was a painter.

Q.—You don't mean that. Don't you know he was first appointed as a keeper in the penitentiary? A.—You are right. Then he was transferred to the Mechanics' Department as a painter.

Q.—As a painter of houses or a painter of faces? A.—As a painter of houses.

Q.—Did you ever compare the salary rolls with the time books? A.—No.

Q.—Say any one could have placed persons on the payroll who rendered no services? A.—The Chief Engineer would have reported it. We never investigated such matters. We had confidence in the Chief Engineer.

Q.—How could Leonard Tracy serve thirty-two days in March, 1892? A.—I don't pretend to explain it.

Q.—You were not interested in the Corbett-Sullivan fight? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know Tracy participated in the Corbett-Sullivan fight? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know Tracy never rendered a day's service for the years his name was on the payroll? A.—I did not know it, but I knew that mechanics were being paid for services not rendered, and I told the Chief Engineer in such cases to dock the men's pay. I supposed the instructions were carried out, though I never inquired.

The committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

WHY POLICEMEN STILL PAY CAR FARES

The Mayor's Stamping Machine Broke While Signing the Passes.

State Senator O'Sullivan called on Acting Mayor Jeroloman yesterday to ask why nothing has been done in the matter of issuing certificates to policemen and firemen which will serve as passes for them while on duty, and will enable them to ride free on elevated trains, horse cars, and cable cars, and also give them the free use of telephones. Senator O'Sullivan was the author of the bill, which empowers the Mayors of cities to issue such certificates. In Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and other large cities the law has already been carried into effect, but in this city the policemen and firemen are still paying their fares.

The Police Commissioners a few weeks ago sent blank certificates to the Mayor for his signature. While the Mayor was stamping them with his signature the stamping machine broke. It has not yet been repaired.

The Fire Commissioners prepared certificates similar in size to the police passes and sent them to the Mayor's office. They were lost in some way, and the package cannot be found in the Mayor's office.

Acting Mayor Jeroloman assured Senator O'Sullivan that he would do the best he could in the matter.

HAVING NEURALGIA, TURNED ON THE GAS

Merchant Tescherdorff Says He Did Not Intend to Kill Himself.

Hugo Gortz, the office boy for Paul Tescherdorff, a shipping and commission merchant at 2 Stone Street, returned from an errand to Eighty-eighth Street about 11 o'clock yesterday morning to find his employer unconscious. The office was filled with gas.

Policemen and a physician responded to Gortz's summons. When Mr. Tescherdorff had been restored he was taken to the station house at Old Slip and then to the Tombs Police Court. He told Magistrate Deuel that he had turned on the gas to seek relief from an attack of neuralgia and not with suicidal intent. The Magistrate discharged him.

Committed Suicide in Bed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 9.—Elijah J. Fulton, a wealthy resident of Antwerp and brother-in-law of State Assessor John D. Ellis, committed suicide while in bed early this morning by drawing a razor across his throat from ear to ear. His body was found by his adopted daughter at breakfast time. He had suffered for several years from kidney disease, and it is believed that the increasing intensity of the pain led him to take his life. He was eighty-four years old.

HOW THE BRIDGE IS RUN

Purchases Made Without Competition or Asking for Bids.

SUPERINTENDENT MARTIN'S POWER

Assembly Committee on Cities Learns that the Bridge Is Conducted as a Private Corporation.

The sub-committee of the Assembly Committee on Cities, delegated to investigate the management of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, began its work at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in Part II. of the Superior Court in this city. The first day's probing brought nothing new to light. A good deal of old straw was thrashed over.

Senator Daniel Bradley has declined to aid the sub-committee. The Senator, during his term at Albany, made many charges against the Trustees, especially in connection with the purchase of land for the bridge plaza. In the latter part of June, James King Duffy, one of the counsel to the sub-committee, visited Senator Bradley at his shop in Brooklyn, and asked his co-operation in the investigation.

"No; I won't help you," said "Uncle Dan." "The Republicans have not treated me right, and I'm not going to help the Republicans pull their bridge chestnuts out of the fire. If the Legislature had passed my resolution for an investigation, we'd have had a second Lexow investigation."

A subpoena server employed by the sub-committee went to Senator Bradley's house in Brooklyn Monday. A member of the family told the man with the subpoena that the Senator was out of the city and would not be back for a month. His whereabouts was not disclosed.

The committee seemed to feel the need of Senator Bradley's information yesterday. James M. E. O'Grady was Chairman, and the other members present were Frank D. Pavey, William Halpin, and Charles Keenholz. The counsel to the committee were James King Duffy and Charles W. Laring. James C. Bergen of Bergen and Dykman, counsel to the Trustees, appeared for the bridge.

The first witness was Charles C. Martin, Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the bridge since it passed into the control of the two cities. Mr. Martin was not able to recollect dates, amounts, or names in connection with any except one or two of the public and private contracts made by the bridge officials in the last ten years. Superintendent Martin said the reason for building the new terminal in Brooklyn as it is was that the curve in the tracks could be avoided. The new terminals, he said, would double the bridge's capacity by providing a double set of loading and unloading platforms, thus reducing the headway of the trains from ninety seconds to forty-five seconds.

"How long before the bridge will now be taxed to its utmost to carry the people?" was asked.

"I should say about ten years."

"The Trustees," said Mr. Martin, "never dicharge men against my wishes. When I want an engineer, for instance, I tell President Howell of my need. He sends me a man, and I examine him. Then, if he is all right, he secures the position."

"Is there any civil service rule on the bridge?"

"No."

"It is run, is it not, about as if it were a private corporation?"

"Yes, about the same."

The Superintendent was examined in relation to the contracts for the iron and steel work on the New-York and Brooklyn terminals. He said the material was weighed at the foundry in Pennsylvania by a bridge inspector.

"How is he paid?"

"By the pound."

"Then, the more he passes the more pay he receives?"

"Yes."

The Superintendent said the material was not weighed after it reached the bridge, but a calculation of the weight of steel supplying oil in 1888 or 1889. The iron and steel used in the repairs on the bridge had been bought for many years from a firm in New-York, without advertising for bids. The bills averaged $1,500 per year. Lumber, coal, and uniforms were bought by private bidding. The men were allowed three months in which to pay for their uniforms, and a certain sum was taken each month from their wages.

Secretary Henry Beam testified at the afternoon session. He said he had held his present office since 1886.

"How much has the plaza cost to date?" was asked.

"About $1,500,000, including the land, grading, and paving."

The Secretary explained the bridge system of bookkeeping. The principal account of the bridge, he said, was kept in the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn.

He was asked about the rentals from bridge stores. He said they were $95,000 in 1890 and $105,000 in 1891. He was asked to explain the increase, and said that part of it was probably due to the failure of the bridge's real estate agent to collect promptly.

"After the investigation in New-York," said the witness, "the Trustees dispensed with the services of the agent, who had been receiving 2½ per cent. commission, and have since been doing their own collecting."

Secretary Beam was examined in relation to the contract recently awarded to the Pullman Company for twelve new passenger cars. He said bids were advertised for and proposals were sent to twenty-two concerns. Eight sent written refusals to bid, twelve paid no attention to the proposals, and but two bids were received. They were from the Pullman Company and the Jackson & Sharp Car Works, Wilmington, Del. Subsequently the latter company withdrew its bid, and the contract was awarded to the Pullman Company, which had also obtained previous contracts for bridge cars.

"How about the bridge car cables?"

"Ever since the bridge was opened we have bought the cables without any competitive bidding from the John A. Roebling Sons' Company. At the last meeting of the Trustees it was resolved to advertise hereafter for proposals for cables. We have bought eight cables since the bridge was started, of which two are now in use."

Superintendent Martin was recalled. He showed the lease by which the Brooklyn and Seaside Elevated Roads jointly agree to pay $2,500 a year for ten years for the use of the platforms, tracks, &c., in the new terminal station.

The new Brooklyn terminal, Suprintendent Martin said, is only about half finished.

The investigation was adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

BLACKMAN, MILKMAN, RELEASED

Impossible to Convict Him of Causing the Stamford Epidemic.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 9.—Prosecuting Attorney Carter this morning entered a nolle in the case of the State against Henry A. Blackman, charged with manslaughter in causing the recent epidemic of typhoid fever by selling contaminated milk.

The reason given for the nolle was that Prof. Fruden of New-York, who made the bacteriological analysis, absolutely refused to come to Greenwich to testify, and the case could not go on without his testimony.

Lumber Companies Want to Dissolve.

An application was made to Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court yesterday, by the Walter D. Starr Lumber Company for leave to dissolve the corporation.

Justice Stover granted an order returnable Oct. 10, 1895, to show cause why the application should not be granted. Walter B. Starr, who holds all shares of stock of the company, states that the capital invested does not yield an adequate return.

Charles H. Farnham was appointed yesterday by Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, as temporary receiver for the Rice-Blake Lumber Company of this city and Buffalo, N. Y., in the proceeding for a voluntary dissolution of the company.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

SURE THAT THE VIOLIN IS HERS

Mrs. Matilda Bott Identifies in Court an Instrument in the Possession of V. S. Flechter.

Magistrate Flammer heard testimony in the private examination room of the Jefferson Market Police Court for three hours yesterday afternoon in the case against Victor S. Flechter, the violin dealer, of 23 Union Square, who is charged with having in his possession a valuable violin, supposed to be a Stradivarius, belonging to Mrs. Matilda Bott of 354 West Thirty-third Street.

Mrs. Bott alleges that the old violin was stolen on March 31, 1894, from her late husband, Jean Joseph Bott.

The first hearing in the case was on July 5. When Magistrate Flammer was ready to hear the case yesterday there were fully fifty witnesses, lawyers, and spectators in the hot, stuffy, examination room.

Assistant District Attorneys Henry C. Allen and George Gordon Battle conducted the prosecution, and lawyers Palmer and Mayar of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson appeared for Flechter.

The defense first cross-examined Mrs. Bott. She said that she had known Flechter for several years. She saw him in her house on March 31, 1894, and he volunteered to assist her in recovering the stolen violin.

Stanley B. Ross of Auburn, N. Y., was then called for cross-examination by Mr. Battle. He is the present owner of the disputed violin, having bought it last Fall from Flechter for $795.

Ross said he bought the violin in dispute from Flechter last October. He was not prepared to say whether it was a Stradivarius or not, but he had paid $795 for it, and had told Flechter to sell it to him for not less than $1,250. Flechter had not said when selling the instrument to him that it was a genuine Stradivarius. Ross said the sale was a bona fide one, and that he had had no acquaintance with Flechter previous to last October.

At this point the lawyers wanted to open the violin case, which was in charge of Detective Von Gerichten of Police Headquarters, but after a wrangle it was concluded to examine a few more witnesses first.

Bernard Sinsheimer, a professional violin instructor, testified that he had played upon Mr. Bott's violin, and believed it to be a genuine Stradivarius.

Max Kramer, formerly in the Brunswick Hotel orchestra with Mr. Bott, testified that he knew the instrument well. He had played upon it 100 times at least, and thought that, unless it had been tampered with, he could identify it.

H. L. Dunham, who said he was a real estate dealer from New-Jersey, testified that he had played upon the Bott violin and thought he would know it again if he saw it.

The violin was taken from its box and handed to Mrs. Bott. For fully five minutes she examined it critically through her glasses, and then returned it, with the remark:

"I positively identify it as my husband's violin."

On cross-examination, Mrs. Bott was very nervous. Lawyer Palmer tried to get her to point out a crack that she had testified to being in the instrument. She said that the crack had been varnished over and polished.

Nearly every one interested in the case examined the violin, and then an adjournment was taken until to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

CONNECTICUT'S LONG SESSION

The General Assembly Adjourned After More than Six Months of Work.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9.—The long session of the General Assembly of 1895—the longest in the history of the State, extending over a period of more than six months—was brought to a close about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Separate sessions of the Senate and House were held, at which all legislation was cleaned up. Lieut. Gov. Cooke was presented with a gold watch and chain and Clerk Gath with an Oriental rug. Appropriate speeches were made in response.

In the House, Speaker Fessenden was presented with a gold watch and chain and Clerks Kellogg and Scott were likewise remembered. Speaker Fessenden made a speech, in which he commended the House for the work done this session, and spoke of his appreciation of the good will and friendship of the members.

Both bodies met in joint session at 2:45 o'clock, Lieut. Gov. Cooke presiding. A committee waited upon the Governor and informed him that it was ready to hear any communication from him. Gov. Coffin soon appeared, with the other State officers and Adjt. Gen. Graham. He made a brief speech, reviewing the work of the General Assembly and commending the members for the passage of the principal matters of legislation. He mildly referred to important matters of legislation which had failed of passage, and spoke of the advancing prosperity of the State. Sheriff Smith made the proclamation of adjournment and State Secretary W. E. Mowry prorogued the General Assembly of 1895 without date.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE OFF YEAR IN POLITICS—Elections in November in only twelve States.

THE BIG WESTERN STORMS—Forty-three lives known to have been sacrificed by them.

BRITAIN'S GRAND CANVASS—Gladstone has discouraged hopes of an Armenian war cry.

THE SILVER CRAZE IS DYING—Cheering reports from the West in favor of sound money.

MILL MEN'S WAGES R

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Declines in Chicago Gas and in the Wheat Market.

BOUNTEOUS CROPS A BEAR ARGUMENT

The General List Heavy in Sympathy, Although the Losses Were Not Material—Sale of New-York and New-England.

TUESDAY—P. M.

For several months the whole country has been praying for bountiful crops, many railway managers recognizing that an ample harvest this year was the only thing that could save their properties from bankruptcy. Yet, on alleged information that the Government crop report, to be issued to-morrow, will show the condition of Spring wheat to be 99.8, and that of Winter wheat 72.5, thus insuring an average crop of the cereal, stock speculators to-day sold the whole list, and at the close of the market the mass of traders were bearish in their views.

In view of the pessimistic talk which has been indulged in for a month by leading grain operators, it is hardly surprising that wheat should have declined on the good news, but the break of 5 cents a bushel to-day was extreme, and was unquestionably due to the speculative situation of the market. Stop orders and exhausted margins were largely responsible for the greater part of the decline. The sympathetic downward movement in the stock market was not altogether unnatural, either, but that the gratifying intelligence that the harvest of the year promises ample freight for the railways, and this, too, in a season when the Presidents of the companies have pledged themselves to maintain rates, should be interpreted as a reason for lower prices for stocks, must strike the man of average intelligence as too ridiculous for discussion. Should the Government report, which is due to-morrow, prove to be as rumored, it will be the biggest "bull point" on railway stocks since the formation of the Government bond syndicate, last February.

Professionalism has been the chief characteristic of the stock market for several weeks, and the effort of the leaders has been to bring about a reaction. Thus far their success has been measured by the declines in Sugar and Chicago Gas, two properties about which the public is permitted to know nothing. Sugar has dropped from about 120 to 106, but recovered to 111, and closed to-night at 111. The traders have also tempted to catch the fluctuations, and, having met with little or no success, are very sore. Chicago Gas, two weeks ago, was at 76, and to-day it sold at 53⅜, closing with a feeble rally. It is well understood that prominent interests which secured control previous to the recent reaction have thrown their holdings on the market, and the stock now seems to have no friends. Under these circumstances, Mr. James R. Keene, if common report is true, has become aggressively bearish on the property, and to his brilliant manipulation is due the late decline in the stock. Its plunge to-day from 59¼ to 53⅜ was at least characteristic of that operator's method. All kinds of stories were current reflecting on the finances of the company, and they were summed up in the remark of a trader, that "Gas was another Cordage." How true wherever any industrial shows weakness it has became fashionable to apply a similar comment.

With Gas and wheat breaking so sharply, and with the professional element universally bearish, the declines in stocks were less than might have been looked for. In the grangers, Burlington lost ½, St. Paul and Northwestern each ⅝, and Rock Island ¾. In the early trading Reading advanced to 20, but fell back to 19½ in the afternoon. The stock has been unduly advanced of late and the decline created no surprise. It closed at 18⅝, a net loss of 1⅛ points. Jersey Central also lost 1½ points, but the other coalers were practically unchanged. New-England at one time sold at 56, but fell to 53, and closed unchanged, at 55. The property was sold under foreclosure to-day and was bought in by the Reorganization Committee. Southern Railway, both common and preferred, was firmer. It is announced that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. have placed abroad several millions of the company's issues, including stock. The low-priced specialties held fairly well, their losses being only fractional. The general market closed at fractional advances from the lowest prices.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in better demand, but the supply was liberal enough to prevent any advance in quotations. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and there was a slight increase in the offerings. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $107,502,391, and the balances were $7,958,625. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $420,305.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ½@9-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67⅜. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 57½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,223,961
Imports for the same period	21,492,697
Net exports	$11,731,264
Net exports to date, 1894	60,258,250
Net exports to date, 1893	61,575,487
Net exports to date, 1892	38,431,862

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and steady. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 1
St. L. Southwest. 2d. 1
St. P., M. & M., Mon. ex. 4s. 1½

DECLINED.

Reading 2d pf. in. 1
Reading 3d pf. in. 1¼

Government bonds were firm. The sales were $1,300 4s, registered, 1907, at 112¾, and $20,000 5s, coupon, at 116¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	124	124½
4s, c., 1925	124	124½
5s, r., 1904	116½	116⅝
5s, c., 1904	116½	116⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities $5,000 Georgia 4½s sold at 115; $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 88½; $20,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6⅝; $10,000 do funded debt 2-3s of 1991, registered, at 62½, and $1,000 do Riddleberger 3s at 75.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 59⅝; Illinois Central, ¾, to 100⅛; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 13⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 18⅝; Reading, ⅝, to 10; Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 76⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 17⅝, and Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 20¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 60½, and Southern preferred, ⅛, to 44¼. Ontario and Western sold at 18⅛; Southern at 14⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio at 23; Kansas and Texas at 19; Erie second consols at 69, and New-York Central at 104⅜. British consols advanced ⅛ to 107 9-16 for money, and 107⅝ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 25c for the account and exchange on London at 25f 17½c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 35⅛ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales
American Cotton Oil	27	27	26	26¼	26¼	26½	1,450
American Cotton Oil pf	74½	74½	73⅝	74¾	73½	74	450
American Express	113	114	113	114	113	115	35
*American Sugar Refining	113	113⅜	110½	111	110⅞	111	35,175
*American Sugar Refining pf	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	99⅞	100¾	200
American Tobacco	113⅝	114½	112⅜	113¾	113	113¾	7,232
American Tobacco pf	115	115	115	115	113½	115¼	100
Atchison, T. & S. F. all in. pd.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	2,000
Baltimore & Ohio	63⅛	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	63	64	200
Canada Southern	54⅛	54⅛	54	54	53⅜	53⅝	300
Canada Pacific	58	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	57¾	58	600
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22½	21⅞	22	22	22¼	1,100
Chicago Gas	58⅜	59¼	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅝	58,313
Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	158	..	100
Chicago & Northwestern	99⅜	99⅜	98⅞	99¼	99⅛	99½	1,540
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86⅞	86⅞	85⅜	85⅝	85¼	85⅜	16,075
C., C., C. & St. Louis	46½	46½	45⅜	45⅝	45½	46	805
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	92	92	92	92	92	95	50
C., M. & St. Paul	69	69⅜	68⅜	68⅝	68⅝	68¾	17,450
C., M. & St. Paul pf	123	123	123	123	122⅜	123¼	110
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72¾	72⅞	71⅝	72	71⅞	72¼	4,752
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½	10½	150
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39½	39½	39	39	39	39⅝	1,665
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7	7	6½	6½	6	7	300
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25¾	26	25¾	25⅝	25¼	25½	500
Consolidated Gas Company	142¾	142¾	142½	142½	143	144½	31
Delaware & Hudson	131⅛	131⅞	131⅛	131¼	131	132	1,173
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163	163¼	163	163¼	162⅜	162¾	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	47¼	47⅜	100
Distilling & C. F., all in pd.	22¾	23⅛	21½	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	17,705
*Duluth, S. S. & A	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	6½	7½	300
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100	100	100	100	99⅜	101½	225
General Electric	37⅝	37⅞	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	4,305
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	17⅜	19	100
Iowa Central	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	800
Laclede Gas	25	25¼	25	25	24¾	25	800
Lake Erie & Western	24	24	24	24	24	24½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	83½	83½	83¼	83¾	82¼	83¼	570
Lake Shore	147	147	147	147	147	147½	100
Long Island	85	85	85	85	85	87½	80
*Long Island Traction	11	11	10	10	10	10½	1,185
Louisville & Nashville	59¼	59⅜	58⅜	59¼	59¼	59⅝	3,100
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	27	27	26¾	26¾	26½	27	297
Manhattan Con	113⅜	113⅜	112¼	112½	112¼	112⅝	1,118
*Metropolitan Traction	102¼	102⅜	102	102	100	101	200
Mexican National ctfs	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅝	900
Missouri Pacific	32½	32½	32	32	31⅞	32¼	1,025
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	2,630
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	39⅜	39	38½	38¾	38⅜	38½	3,540
*National Lead Company	34¾	34¾	33¾	34	34	35	1,800
*National Lead Company pf	90½	90½	90¼	90½	90¼	91	700
New-Jersey Central	103⅝	103¾	102¼	102¼	102½	103	1,620
New-York Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	100⅜	101¼	122
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	55	56	53	55	54⅜	55	3,955
New-York & New-Haven	210	211	209	209	209	..	61
New-York, Sus. & Western	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11	1,670
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	30	30½	30	30½	29¾	30	1,476
Norfolk & Western	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	100
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	215
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..	200
Northern Pacific pf	18¼	18½	17⅞	18	17⅞	18¼	1,370
Ontario & Western	18	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝	18	430
Pacific Mail	30	30	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞	29	825
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	250
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅝	20	17½	18⅜	18½	18⅝	38,220
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	100	100	100	100	101	20
Rio Grande Western pf	45	45	45	45	43	45	50
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	720
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17¾	17⅛	17½	2,010
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅞	40⅞	40½	40½	40⅜	40½	650
Southern Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24	24¼	24	24½	700
Southern Railway	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14⅝	4,130
Southern Railway pf	43¾	44¼	42¾	43½	43½	43⅝	10,575
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39½	39½	37⅞	38⅜	38½	39	4,865
Texas Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¾	1,910
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	7	7	7	7	6	8	100
Union Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	13	13¾	450
United States Cordage	1¼	1¼	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	500
United States Cordage pf	2½	2½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2¼	950
United States Cordage gtd	5⅜	5⅜	4⅝	4⅝	4	4⅝	1,100
United States Express	42	42	42	42	41	43	120
United States Rubber	41	41	40½	40½	40¼	40⅝	500
United States Rubber pf	93¼	93¼	93	93	93	93½	300
*United States Leather	19	19½	18½	18½	18½	19	4,520
*United States Leather pf	93	93⅝	92½	92¾	92½	93	1,682
Wabash pf	20	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19¾	1,490
Wells-Fargo Express	108	108	108	108	108	110	10
Western Union Telegraph	92	92	91¼	91½	91¼	91⅝	1,807
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅝	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	17	17¼	14,265
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	53½	54½	53½	54	53½	54⅝	305
Total sales							299,036

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe 4s		Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	St. Paul, M & M 1st
Trust Co Certfs	Flint & Pere M 5s	6,000 49½	Montana Ext 4s
2,000 83	5,000 91	11,000 49¾	9,000 93
10,000 76	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	20,000 50	10,000 93½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d	5,000 89¾	10,000 49¾	12,000 94
3-48, Class A,	Ind, Ill & Iowa 5s	12,000 50	St P & Nor Pac 6s
Trust Co Certfs	5,000 96½	1,000 49½	26,000 122¾
1st instlmt paid	5,000 96	9,000 b3 49¾	San An & Ar P 4s
1,000 28½	Kan Pac 1st Cons	Oregon R & Nav 1st	10,000 65¾
10,000 28¾	5,000 71½	5,000 110	1,000 65¼
16,000 28¼	Kansas Pacific 6s	Oreg Short Line 6s	10,000 65
5,000 28⅛	Denver Division	3,000 98¾	Savannah & W 1st
3,000 28	Assented	10,000 98⅝	Trust Co Certfs
18,000 28¾	1,000 108½	Trust Receipts	2,000 62½
30,000 28⅝	2,000 109	2,000 98¾	10,000 63
66,000 28½	Kings Co Elev 1st	3,000 98¾	10,000 62¾
Broadway & 7th Av	5,000 81	Ohio Southern G M 4s	6,000 62¼
1st Cons 5s	Laclede Gaslight Co	2,000 34	Scioto Val & N E 4s
5,000 113½	of St L 1st 5s	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	14,000 82¼
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s	2,000 90	7,000 35	So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000 107¾	Lake E & W 1st 5s	Peo & Eastern 1st	1,000 97¾
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	4,000 115½	2,000 82	So Pac, N Mex 1st
500 106¾	L Erie & W 2d 5s	Peo & Eastern Inc	10,000 99
Collat Trust 5s	1,000 104	10,000 26½	Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 97¾	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	Phila & Reading 1st	10,000 83 98¾
Canada Southern 2d	20,000 110½	Pref Inc	36,000 98¾
1,000 107⅜	Loulsv & Nashville	10,000 33⅞	4,000 98¾
Central N J G M 5s	Collat Trust 5s	40,000 34	22,000 98⅞
12,000 115¼	10,000 104½	3,000 33	6,000 98½
Ches & O Gen 4½s	10,000 105	17,000 32¾	Tenn Coal, I & R 6s
21,000 83	20,000 106	33	Tenn Div 6s
Ches & O R & A Div	Unified Gold 4s	2d Pref Inc	1,000 94
1st Con 4s	1,000 83	50,000 21¾	Tex & N O Cons 5s
5,000 97	Metropolitan Elev 1st	5,000 21½	17,000 94
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	1,000 119¾	10,000 21½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000 106½	1,000 119¾	14,000 20⅝	5,000 93¾
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	Mexican National 2d	5,000 20⅝	15,000 93
10,000 100¾	Inc 6s, B	7,000 20⅝	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
1,000 101	10,000 9	1,000 20½	10,000 30⅞
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	Mil & St Paul 1st	3d Pref Inc	10,000 31
7,000 119¾	Dakota & Gt So 5s	5,000 16½	10,000 30⅞
2,000 119¾	1,000 105¾	10,000 15½	5,000 31
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	South'n Minn Div	10,000 15¼	5,000 31⅛
5,000 100½	1,000 115¼	10,000 15	5,000 31⅛
Chic G L & C Co 1st	Mil & St P G M 4s	Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	5,000 30⅞
1,000 92½	Series A	5,000 77¾	5,000 30⅝
2,000 92	8,000 95	2,000 78	5,000 30⅝
Chic & N W S F 6s	Minn & St L Con 5s	Receipts	5,000 31
1,000 120	1,000 b2of 102¼	5,000 69¾	5,000 30⅝
Chic & N W S F 5s	2,000 102¾	15,000 69¾	12,000 30¾
5,000 108½	Miss Riv Bridge 1st	5,000 69½	Union Pac 1st, 1896
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	1,000 107½	Phila & Rdg Defd Inc	1,000 106¼
6,000 104⅞	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	7,000 37⅝	Union Pac 1st, 1897
1,000 104¾	10,000 87¼	3,000 38	2,000 106¾
Chic, R I & P 6s	20,000 87¼	Pitts & W'n 1st 4s	Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000 128	16,000 87¼	88,000 39¾	7,000 106⅜
9,000 128½	1,000 87¼	Rich & Danv, Equip	Un Pac Col Tr 5s
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	1,000 100	1,000 76
1,000 97½	10,000 62¼	Rio Grande W'n 1st	Union Pas Gold 6s
C, St P, M & O Cons	5,000 62⅜	1,000 76¾	Col Trust Notes
1,500 127	1,000 62¾	1,000 76½	1,000 97⅜
C, C, C & Ind 1st	25,000 62¼	St L & Iron Mt 5s	5,000 97⅝
1,000 112	15,000 b2of 62½	10,000 80⅝	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
C, C, C & Ind's G M	Mo, Kan & East 1st	St L & San Fr 2d	20,000 40
1,000 119½	5,000 94	Class B	U S Cordage Co 1st
Clev C, Chic & St L	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	St L Southw'n 1st	1,000 37½
St Louis Div 4s	6,000 b3 88	10,000 81	U S Leather Co 6s
17,000 94	10,000 b3 88	5,000 81¼	7,000 114¼
Colorado Midland 4s	2,000 88	13,000 81½	Utah Southern G M
Trust Co Certfs	Mob & Oh'o G M 4s	5,000 81⅝	1,000 65
4,000 26	3,000 68¾	2,000 81½	Wabash 1st
Col, H V & T G 1st 5s	N Y Central Deb 5s	10,000 81½	11,000 107⅜
14,000 95	2,000 109	St L Southw'n 2d Inc	4,000 107½
Col & Ninth Av 1st	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	4,000 39½	Wabash 2d 5s
10,000 110½	6,000 105½	10,000 39½	5,000 76¼
7,000 110⅜	Registered	20,000 39⅜	5,000 76
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s	2,000 105	2,000 39¾	West Shore Gtd 4s
5,000 64	N Y Elevated 1st	3,000 39¾	15,000 b2of 105¼
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	1,000 107	20,000 39¾	W n N Y & Penn Inc
15,000 96	North Pac Cons 5s	1,000 39⅝	5,000 18½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	5,000 41¼	5,000 39½	10,000 18⅜
10,000 101¾	Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	500 39½	W'n N Y & Penn Gen
Erie 1st Mortgage	6,000 84½	3,000 39½	15,000 46¾
1,000 106¾	5,000 85½	St P & Sioux C 1st	29,000 47
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	Oreg S L & U N Con	5,000 130½	Wheeling & L E 1st
2,000 109	Trust Receipts	1,000 130¾	5,000 104
2,000 109½	11,000 47		
Total sales			$1,664,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	83	83¾
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	47½	48½
Alton & Terre Haute	61	..	Minneapolis Iron	62½	66
American Coal	93¾	95	Mobile & Ohio	24	25
American District Telegraph	30	40	N., C. & St. L.	68	90
American T. & C.	94½	97	National Linseed Oil	28½	30
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅞	1⅝	National Starch	8	10
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	10½	National Starch 1st pf	46	..
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..	National Starch 2d pf	26	34
Boston L. pf	7	9	New Central Coal	7	9
Brunswick Co.	2¾	3¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	16	16½
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	21	22	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	72	73
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	59	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	32
Bur., C. R. & N.	43½	..	N. Y. L. E. & W.	10¾	10⅝
Cedar F. & M.	10	..	N. Y. L. E. & W. pf	23	24
Central Pacific	18½	19¼	Norfolk Southern	65	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..	Norfolk & Western pf	14¼	15
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54	55	Northwestern Tel.	106	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	100	Ontario Mining	8	10
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144	147	Oregon Imp	12¾	13½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..	Oregon Railway & Navigation	27	30
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66	Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6¼	6½
Commercial Cable	150	..	Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	..	Peoria & Eastern	7	8
Denver & Rio Grande	14¾	15	Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47¾	..
D., M. & Ft. D.	19	20	Pittsburg & Western pf	30½	32
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	29	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	51¾	52½
Detroit Gas	29	..	P., F. W. & C.	157	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	13	15	P., F. W. & C. sp	148	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	44	Pullman Palace Car Company	173	175
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	53	..	Quicksilver	2¾	3¾
Flint & P. M.	15	16	Quicksilver pf	9	19
F. & P. M. pf	40	44	Rens. & Sar.	178	..
Great Northern pf	127	131	Rio Grande W. 1st	17	18½
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅝	1½	R., W. & O.	115	116
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½	St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
Homestake	22	..	St. Paul & Duluth	28	30
Illinois Central	98½	99	St. Paul & Duluth pf		91
Illinois Steel Company	74	74⅜	St. Paul & O. pf	116	117
Iowa Central pf	33½	35	St. Paul, M. & M.	115½	117
Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Silver bullion certificates	67⅜	67⅝
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½	Southern Cotton Oil		45
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Twin City R. T.	28	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16½	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	98	..
Laclede Gas pf	80	85	Texas Pacific Land Trust	11¼	11¾
L. N. A. & C.	8¾	9½	Toledo & Ohio Central	47	49
L. St. L. & T.	..	1½	Toledo & O. C. pf	70½	80
Mahoning Coal R.	115	..	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	2	2½
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..	*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	14½	..
Manhattan Beach	5	6	U. P., D. & G.	5⅝	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	70	Utica & B. River	150	..
Mexican Central	12½	13¼	Wabash pf	18½	19
Michigan Central	100¾	100⅞	*Western Union Beef	16	17
Minn. & St. Louis	20½	21	Wisconsin Central	5¼	6

*Untisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	112⅝	113⅝	110¼	111	23,220	M., K. & T. pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	100
Am. Cot. Oil	27⅝	27⅝	27	27	60	Nat. Lead	34	34	34	34	20
Am. Tob. Co.	112	112	112	112	40	New-England	55½	56¼	53½	54	570
A., T. & S. F.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	100	Nor. Pac. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	10

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ark. Cy. Imp.	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅞	300
Cen. of N. J.	104	104	102¾	102¾	200
C. & N. W.	99⅝	99⅝	98⅞	99¼	480
Chicago Gas	59¼	59¼	53⅞	53⅞	11,740
C., R. I. & P.	73	73	71⅞	72	1,150
C., B. & Q.	89½	89⅝	85¼	85¾	4,320
C., M. & St. P.	69⅛	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	8,840
C. & O.	22	22¼	22	22¼	250
Del. & Hud.	131⅜	131⅝	131⅜	131⅜	150
D. & C. F.	22⅞	23	21¾	21¾	6,240
Gen. Electric	37¾	37⅞	36¾	36⅞	580
Manhattan	114	114	114	114	10
Mo. Pacific	32½	32½	32	32	110
M., K. & T.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	20
Total sales					74,600

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
B'way & 7th Av. cn.	107½	107½	107½	107½	$3,000
C. & O. 4s	83	83	83	83	5,000
C., G. L. & C. 1st	92	92	92	92	5,000
M., K. & T. 2d	62⅜	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	10,000
M., K. & T. 5s	88	88	88	88	4,000
Met. El. 1st	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	2,000
Or. Imp. 5s	49¾	50	49¾	50	13,000
Total sales					$83,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Consolidated California & Virginia	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	67⅝	67¾	62¾	62¾	1,210,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
‡Acker, Merrall & Condit	95	100
American Bank Note	43	46
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf	43	..
American Typefounders'	4¼	5¼
American Typefounders' pf	30	35
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¾	106
†Atlantic Trust (new)	185	192
Bank of Manhattan Company	195	200
Barney & Smith Car	23¼	24¾
Barney & Smith pf. stock	75	..
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Beckton Construction pf	67½	71½
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R. R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	124	130
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	202
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
822 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
43 and 45 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET N.Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.

Financial.

The Monetary Trust.

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Speculative Investment.

Permanent Investment.

New-York Stock Exchange securities bought and sold exclusively on that Exchange, and therefore subject to its regulations, officers of this corporation are members of a New-York Stock Exchange firm.

THE MONETARY TRUST has been established under authorization from the State of New-York upon principles not heretofore incorporated into a financial institution. Under its legal constitution, it cannot acquire ownership in securities nor transact business for its own account. Even as trustee, its transactions must avoid securities founded upon new enterprises. It is the only incorporated institution held by its legal constitution to a strict disinterested neutrality toward all investments. Banks or private individuals will be advised from such standpoint at no cost except simple commission, if transactions are consummated. Arrangements investing, so chosen as to decrease risk in the hope of larger realization, will be added in acquiring bonds or stocks which the officers of this institution believe most nearly combine safety with promise of radical improvement in value. Those who engage in speculative ventures will find this institution the best medium yet devised through which a given sum can be thoughtfully placed at risk. Small investors (of Savings Bank class) carefully provided for.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.
LEON T. ROSENGARTEN, Vice President.
ROBERT MURRELL JARVIS, Treasurer.
F. A. ROSENGARTEN, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

GENERAL MTGE. 6% BONDS

OF THE

Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street.
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

WHEAT

In Chicago, September option, sold at 62¼ yesterday, a decline of over 20 cents a bushel from recent figures. Winter wheat is short—Spring wheat only good. WE THINK IT A GREAT PURCHASE, and advise buying immediately through some broker who actually executes orders in Chicago. DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

T. E. WARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, (COR. THOMAS ST.)
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, (NEAR 33d ST.)
Call or send for daily letter and circular.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

Financial.

To Bondholders of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY

The BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE, having promised to report their recommendations to the bondholders after further investigation of the company's affairs, and having, (with the exception of Mr. Dumont Clarke, who has withdrawn from the committee,) agreed upon the conclusions following, now advise the bondholders that in their judgment:

1. The present condition of affairs is due largely to mismanagement and inexperience;

2. The plan of reorganization proposed by representatives of the company affords no reasonable prospect of improvement in the management of the business;

3. Your bonds were issued and taken as first mortgage bonds, and the security is worth as much now as it was when the bonds were issued, although possibly of less value than was then supposed; and no sufficient reason appears why you should not make the most of your security rather than submit to be deprived of it for the benefit of other interests;

4. Such proceedings should be taken as will lead to the foreclosure of the mortgage, when the bondholders can buy in the property for their own benefit, or can reorganize the property in connection with the stockholders upon such terms as may be mutually acceptable under an efficient business management; the earning capacity, as well as the value of the property, being such as to justify such an arrangement;

5. If in pursuing this policy some or all of the mills now in operation should be closed for a time, this would not in the end injuriously affect your security.

The bonds already deposited with this committee, although as yet less than a majority, are sufficient in amount to protect your rights and to prevent action by others prejudicial to your interests.

All bondholders who approve the course now recommended are requested to deposit their bonds with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, in NEW-YORK, or the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, in BOSTON, on or BEFORE JULY 25, 1895.

A COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION will be nominated to carry out the principles now recommended upon a formal plan containing such provisions as may be agreed upon, and in which opportunity will be given to the stockholders to participate on equitable terms.

New-York, July 9, 1895.

R. M. GALLAWAY,
Merchants' National Bank.
STUYVESANT FISH,
National Park Bank.
EBENEZER S. MASON,
Bank of New-York.
CHARLES A. VIALLE,
National Bank of the Republic, Boston.
GEORGE RIPLEY,
Hide and Leather National Bank, Boston.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.
JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary,
21 Broad St., New-York.

Long Island Traction Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1895.

Stockholders of the Long Island Traction Company are hereby notified, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, that the time for the deposit of stock, and the payment of the first installment of five dollars ($5) per share is limited to on or before July 15, 1895.

The second, and final, installment of five dollars ($5) per share is payable on or before September 2, 1895.

Stockholders are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New-York their stock certificates, with transfer thereof to the Committee or in blank duly executed, and thereby to assent and become parties to the Plan and Agreement.

Trust Company receipts will be issued for deposited stock.

Outstanding participation certificates will be received and credited on account, at their face value of $2 per share, in payment of the cash subscription.

Holders of participation certificates may, if they so elect, receive in lieu of any other benefit under the agreement, payment in cash for their certificates at par, with interest at 6 per cent.

Depositing stockholders who shall pay their subscription in full will be entitled to receive one share of new stock for every two shares of old stock, new bonds at par to the amount of the cash subscription of $10 per share paid, and new stock to an amount equal to 75 per cent. of the amount of cash subscription of $10 per share paid.

The shares of the new company will be represented by voting trust certificates for five years, as provided in the Reorganization Agreement, under a voting trust whereof Frederic P. Olcott, Roswell P. Flower, and Anthony N. Brady are the Trustees.

The Plan has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Long Island Traction Company and by the Committee of Stockholders formed to protect their interests.

For full particulars and details of the Plan and Agreement, reference is made to the original thereof filed with the Central Trust Company of New-York.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
ALFRED J. POUCH,
Committee.

Financial.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, July 10, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

108 shs. Matteawan Manufacturing Co.
10 shs. N. Y. & New-Jersey Bridge Const. Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co., B'klyn.
15 shs. Nassau Trust Co., B'klyn.
12 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
50 shs. Central Nat'l Bank.
$1,000 West Short R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$1,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Const'n Bds., 1914.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R., La Crosse & Dav. Div., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$200 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 6 p. c. Redemp. and Renewal Bds., 1898.
$1,000 Clinn., Rich. & Ft. Wayne R. R. 1st Mtge. guar. 7 p. c. Gold Bds., 1921.
$1,000 City of New-York City Park Imp't Fund 7 p. c. Stock, 1903.
$500 New-York Club 6 p. c. Bd., 1908.
42 shs. American Tel. & Cable Co.
35 shs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
72 shs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
2 shs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
13 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
66 shs. Western Union Tel. Co.
13 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$1,500 United States 4 p. c. coup. Bds.
8 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
12 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
19 shs. N. Y., Lack & Western R. R.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$9,000 Birmingham, Sheffield & Tenn. River R'y Co 1st Mtge. 1929; April, 1891, coups. (hypd.)
$2,100 New-York Southern Society 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
50 shs. Railway & Realty Security Co. of N. J.
1,100 shs. Santa Clara Lumber Co.
$4,000 Pennsylvania Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$2,000 Suburban Traction Co. Con. 1st Mtge. Sk'g. Fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1923; Dec'r, 1894, coup.
6 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Pref'd.
$1,000 Phoenix Consld. Gold Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1898; May, 1894, coups.
$5,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1942.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$4,149.54 claim of Kennedy & Diss against the Acme Storage Battery & Mfg. Co.
10 shs. Colonial Bank.
60 shs. Minerva Land Co.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From AUGUST 1 on deposits made not later than AUGUST 3, and remaining in bank JANUARY 1, 1896, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,
Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av., Masonic Temple.

Deposits and surplus July 1, $1,670,000.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
70TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after JULY 15 on all sums of $5 and up to $5,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30, 1895, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK,
501 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending June 30, at the rate of (3½) three and one-half per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, to be credited the 1st day of July and payable on and after July 15. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits received by July 10 will draw interest from July 1. DANIEL T. HOAG, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 & 3 THIRD AV. (opp Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 84TH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1895.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17, 1895.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1895.

WM. BURRELL, Pres.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up July 18th, or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 656 and 658 8th Av., cor. 42d St.
SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after July 15, 1895, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 up to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th will draw interest from July 1. Open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Monday evenings 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays. Assets, $7,175,000. Surplus, $350,000.

ARCHIBALD TURNER, President.
WILLIAM G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.—The undersigned, desiring to form a special partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify and declare:

1. The name of firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing, buying, and selling cigars, and buying and selling leaf tobacco, and buying and selling all articles appertaining or incident to the said business.

3. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are EMIL SEIDENBERG, who resides at the Graham House, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York; JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, who resides at Number 304 East Sixty-ninth Street, in the said city, and ADOLF STIEFEL, who resides at Number 6 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the said city, all of whom are general partners, and BERNHARD BEINECKE, who resides at Number 47 East Seventy-eighth Street, in the said city, a special partner, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, who resides at Number 42 East Seventy-third Street, in the said city, a special partner.

4. The said BERNHARD BEINECKE, as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership.

5. The said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of June, 1895, and terminate on the 30th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, June 4th, 1895.

EMIL SEIDENBERG,
JOSEPH SEIDENBERG,
ADOLF STIEFEL,
B. BEINECKE by J. HESDORFER,
J. HESDORFER,
JOS. HESDORFER.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 4th day of June, 1895, before me personally appeared EMIL SEIDENBERG, JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, ADOLF STIEFEL, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 4th day of June, 1895, before me personally came JOSEPH HESDORFER, to me personally known and known to me to be the attorney in fact of BERNHARD BEINECKE, who is one of the persons described in the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as and for the act and deed of said BERNHARD BEINECKE, by virtue of a power of attorney duly executed by the said BERNHARD BEINECKE, bearing date May 29th, 1895.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: EMIL SEIDENBERG, being duly sworn, does depose and say that he is one of the general partners in the firm of E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO., that the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars has been actually and in good faith paid in cash to the common stock of the said partnership of E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO. by BERNHARD BEINECKE, and the like sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars has been actually and in good faith paid in cash to the common stock of the said partnership by JOSEPH HESDORFER, said BEINECKE and said HESDORFER being the special partners in the said partnership.

EMIL SEIDENBERG.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1895.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Dividends.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway.
New-York, June 20, 1895.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1895, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 29, 1895, and reopen July 16, 1895.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
86 Reade St.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 Per Cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable July 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Tuesday, June 25th, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business July 16th, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
813 DREXEL BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on July 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1st. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 15, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, Limited, 15 Park Row, New-York, June 25, 1895.—Coupons due July 1, 1895, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

STATE OF TRADE

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Flour quiet, but steady; receipts, 1,130 bbls; shipments, 5,127 bbls; patents, $3.85@$4; extra fancy, $3.55@$4.05; fancy, $3.25@$3.35; choice, $3@$3.15. Bran market quiet, unchanged. Wheat lower; receipts, 49,106 bushels; shipments, 7,076 bushels; July, 61¾c; August, 61¾c; September, 62¾c. Corn lower; receipts, 11,685 bushels; shipments, 8,800 bushels; July, 38c; September, 39¼c; December, 30¼c; May, 32c. Oats lower; receipts, 5,500 bushels; shipments, 6,502 bushels; July, 23c; September, 21¾@21¾c. Eggs steady; demand fair at 8c. Pork—Standard mess, $11.75. Lard—Prime steam, 6.20c; choice, 6.32½c. Bacon—Boxed lots, shoulders, 6¼c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 7@7¼c. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6½c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 6¾c. High wines steady at $1.25. Wool steady but quiet; Missouri and Illinois combing, 16c; combing and clothing, 15@15½c; coarse and braid, 15@15½c; medium clothing, 14½@14¾c; low and cotted, 12@13c; fine medium, 12½@13½c; light fine, 12@13c; heavy fine, 10@10½c; slightly burry, 12@13c; hard burry, 8½@9c; Southern hard burry, 6¾c; Texas and Arkansas medium, 13@14c; coarse and low, 8@11c; fine medium, 12@13c; light fine, 9@10; heavy fine, 6@8c; sandy and heavy, 6@7c. Dressing—Order price, 1¾ lb, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5¾c; iron ties, 35c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead not so strong; demand at 3.12½c. Spelter quiet; sales, 2 cars at 3.47½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Wool market firm; prices higher; stocks light. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and W. Virginia—X and above, 20@20c; X, 17@19c; medium, 20@22c; coarse, 21@24c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, &c.—Fine or X and XX, 16@17c; medium, 19@21c; coarse, 21@23c. Fine washed delaine, X and XX, 19@21; medium washed combing and delaine, 23@25c; coarse, do, do, do, 23@25c; Canada, do, do, do, 24@26c. Tub-washed, choice, 25@26c; fair, 23@24c; coarse, 22@23c. Medium unwashed combing and delaine, 15@17c; coarse, do, do, do, 18@20c. Bright unwashed Clothing—Fine, 13@14c; medium, 13@14c; medium, 15@17c; coarse, 18@19c. Dark, Earthy Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 10@11c; medium, 12@13c; coarse, 12@13c. Montana—Fine, 12@14c; medium, 13@15c; coarse, 14@16c. Territorial—Fine, 10@12c; medium, 12@14c; coarse, 13@15c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is a good supply of bricks, and a fairly good demand. Haverstraw hard, afloat, are worth $4.75@$5.25 per 1,000; Hudson River, $4.50@$5; shore hard, $4.00@$5; Jerseys, $4.25@$4.75; pale, $1.50@$2; Croton dark and red, $9@$12; Croton brown, $8@$11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $19.... Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.85@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.60.... Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 85@90c; State common lime, 75c, and do, finishing, $1@$1.05; St. John's lime, 70c.... Laths are rather quiet, and are worth $1.75 per 1,000.... Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

BUFFALO, July 9.—Spring Wheat—Demand fair at the decline; sales, 4,800 bushels No. 1 hard, spot, 71¾@71¾c; 16,000 bushels do, 71c; 25,000 bushels, c. cost, insurance, and freight, at September prices in New-York; closing, No. 1 hard, spot, 68¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 67c; Winter wheat quiet; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 2 red, Chicago, 69@69¼c; 4,800 bushels do, 67¾c; 2,000 bushels do, Indiana, 70c; 2 cars, long berry, 74c; closing, No. 12 red Chicago, 64¾c; do, Indiana, 67¾c; do, Toledo, 69¾c; No. 1 white Oregon, 68¾c, store. Corn—Scarce on track; No. 2 yellow, 50c; sales, store, 6,900 bushels No. 2 yellow, 47@47¾c; 10,000 bushels do, 47c; 5,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 46¾c; closing, No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 2 corn, 46¼c, store. Oats unsettled; demand light; No. 2 white closed dull, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30¼@31c; No. 2 mixed, 27½@28c, track; No. 2 white, 31½c, store; 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed sold at 26½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 67c asked, store. Flour dull, weak, unchanged. Millfeed in light supply; good demand; unchanged. Canal freights dull; wheat, 1½c; corn, 1½c; oats, 1½c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 18,660 bbls; wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 248,000 bushels. Shipments, canal—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 16,600 bushels; oats, 81,424 bushels. Shipments, rail—Flour, 43,000 bbls; wheat, 27,000 bushels; corn, 160,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—Wheat in store opened nominally ⅝c lower and prices declined 3⅝c more under the influence of the unfavorable tenor of European advices, an absence of stimulating crop news, and a light export movement. September opened at 67⅞c nominally, declined, to 64¾c, and closed at 64c; cash or July ranging nominally ¾c below; sample wheat, 3@3½c lower and dull at the decline; No. 2 hard nominal at September prices; No. 1 Northern, on track, 72c; No. 2 hard Winter, 67@67¼c. Sample barley was neglected and entirely nominal; offerings light. Corn unchanged, with only a light business; No. 3, good to forward, 47½c; No. 3, on track, 46c. Oats, 1@1¼c lower and business fairly active; No. 2 white, 26¾@27c, to go to store; on track, 27½@28c; No. 3, on track, 24. Rye weak, but nominal; No. 1, 54c. Flour weak in sympathy with wheat, and prices have declined 25c all around. Millstuffs are inactive and nominal at Monday's figure. Provisions are demoralized; mess pork, $11.25 cash, and $11.40 September. Lard—Prime steam, 6.35c cash and 6.50c September. Receipts—Flour, 6,800 bbls; wheat, 8,450 bushels; corn, 4,550 bushels; oats, 19,000 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 19,236 bbls; oats, 70,118 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—The wild break in wheat was continued to-day with more emphasis than yesterday, for the decline to-day was 4½c. This makes a break in two days of over 8c. September wheat opened at 64c, the closing price yesterday, and closed at 59½c. A few minutes before the close September was 61½c. It sold off 2c in the last ten minutes, completely demoralizing holders, who sold largely to stop further loss. There was no trading in July or December, both of which closed at 61½c. There was no cash market to call for special mention. Receipts, 30 cars; shipments, 87 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 63c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c. Cornmeal—Market easy; No. 3, 44½c. Oats—Market steady; No. 3 white, 26½c; No. 3, 25c. Flour very dull; nominal at $3.50@$4 for patents; $2.60@$3 for bakers'. Production, 21,000 bbls; shipments, 15,348 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market steady for bran at $10.75; sacks, $12@$12.75; shorts, common bulk, $12; middlings, bulk, $14.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Flour market quiet; liberal receipts; Winter patents, $4@$4.30; do fancy, $3.70@$3.90; do family, $3.35@$3.55; spring patent, $4@$4.35; do fancy, $3.55@$3.85; do family, $3.25@$3.50; rye flour, Northwestern, $3.40@$3.65; do city, $3.45@$3.70. Wheat freely offered; no buyers; market quiet and easy. Corn—Not much demand; liberal receipts; market quiet; No. 2 mixed, track, 48c; No. 2 white, track, 48½c; mixed ear, track, 50c; white ear, track, 50c. Oats—Abundant supplies; market dull and easier; No. 2 mixed, track, 27@27½c; No. 3 do, 27c. Pork—Standard mess, nominal. Lard weak; light demand; steam leaf, 6⅞c; kettle lard, 6¾c; prime steam weak at 6.75c. Bacon dull; fair demand; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short-rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 7c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salt meats dull and unchanged. Eggs dull; light demand; liberal receipts; market steady; fresh near-by, 9c. Whisky firm and quiet; sales, 398 bbls at $1.24.

BOSTON, July 9.—The demand for wool has continued active, and the sales are large; prices are very firm on all grades, and the tendency is upward; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are quiet at 19c for X, 17@18c for XX and XX and above, and 18@19c for No. 1; Michigan X is quoted at 15c, and No. 1 at 17@18c; No. 1 combing wools are very firm at 20@21c, and fine delaine selections at 18½@19c for Ohio, and 17½@18c for Michigan; unwashed combing wools are firm at 17@18c for ¼ and ⅜ blood, and unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces at 11@13c; large sales of territory wool and similar wools continue to be made at 19@19c per lb, or on a scoured basis of 62@65c per lb; pulled wools are in good demand and firm; large sales of Australian wools have been made, and South American and foreign carpet wools are also selling well, at full prices as previously reported.

DULUTH, July 9.—There was a slump of 4½c in wheat this morning, 5c in two days. Duluth was relatively stronger than Chicago. The explanation is that the new wheat in the Winter belt is coming in more freely than was expected. To-day's business was very heavy, at prices constantly falling from start to finish. The close—No. 1 hard, cash, 64c; July, 64¼c. No. 1 Northern, 63¼c; July, 63¾c; September, 61¾c; December, 63¾c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 60¾c; 58.3 Northern, 55¾c; rejected, 53¾c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 65¼c; Northern, 64¾c. Receipts, 15,078 bushels; shipments, 38,182 bushels; inspected, 75 cars; last year, 96 cars.

PEORIA, Ill., July 9.—Corn—Receipts, 54,000 bushels; shipments, 39,500 bushels; market dull and lower; No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 42½c. Oats—Receipts, 98,600 bushels; shipments, 148,760 bushels; market dull and lower; No. 2 white, 26¾@27c; No. 3 white, 26½c. Rye—Receipts, 600 bushels; shipments, none; dull and nominal. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.24.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton quiet, but firm; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net receipts, 49 bales; gross, 53 bales; exports coastwise, 235 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 105,511 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 5-16c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 48 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 5,569 bales.

GALVESTON, July 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5¾c; net and gross receipts, 66 bales; stock, 10,781 bales.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Depressed Markets and Fairly Active Speculation.

LOWER WEST AND WEAKER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Heavy—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Demoralized—Cotton Lower—Coffee Steady.

Wheat made another remarkable decline, when September dropped from 71⅝c (the opening) to 66¾c, the closing, while local longs were free realizers and reports from the West were of much lower markets and better crop prospects. Europe was also selling freely at the decline. Late reports were of financial trouble at the West. Provisions broke sharply with grain and under free realizing by packers. Cotton was also lower through liberal stop orders. Coffee was steady and moderately active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator..... 65¾@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator..... 26½@ 27½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 46¾@ ..
Flour, straight, Spring..... $3.60 @$3.90
Flour, straight, Winter..... 3.85 @ 3.95
Cotton, middling uplands..... 7 3-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. 17 @ 18
Pork, mess ..... 12.25 @13.00
Lard, Western steam..... 6.35 @ ..
Lard, refined..... 6.60 @ ..
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 17 @ 17½
Sugar, granulated..... 4 13-16@ 4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new... 7¾@ 8½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 15½@ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake..... 10.80 @10.85
Lead..... 3.32½@ 3.35

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and unsettled, with the close heavy at 4¾@5c decline, on easier cables, foreign selling, Western crop news, lower Western markets, and free realizing by longs, with rumors of financial trouble at the West. "Bradstreet's" reported a decrease of 1,566,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 798,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, an increase of 384,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 1,971,000 bushels in the world's visible supply....Spot was moderately active at a decline of 4¾@5c. Sales, 56,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅞c under September, in store; 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 5c over September, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels do, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 4c over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 67¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71¾c; No. 1 Manitoba, 71¾c....Clearances hence, 23,238 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 26,236 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 7,945 bushels; in the interior, 116,108 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were less active, but irregular, closing weak at ⅝c decline, influenced by wheat and the West, with fine weather reported, and longs realizing. "Bradstreet's" reported a decrease of 1,194,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was ¾c lower, and in moderate demand Sales, 114,000 bushels, including, for export, 48,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1@1¼c over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 8,000 bushels yellow at 49½c, delivered; 2,000 bushels No. 2 white at 50c, delivered, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 49¾@49⅝c, delivered.... Receipts, 174,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 241,615 bushels; in the interior, 136,526 bushels.... Clearances hence, 301,793 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 305,034 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, but closed firm at 4¢c decline, with a better export demand late in the day. Spot were fairly active on jobbing account, with prices ¼c lower....Sales, 126,000 bushels, including No. 2 white in elevator, at 32¼@34c for 21,000 bushels; do, clipped, 35c; N. 3 do, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 26¾@27¼c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3 do, 26c; rejected white, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 27¾c; track mixed, 28@30c; track white, 33@38c for 75,000 bushels....Receipts, 4,800 bushels; exports, 50,292 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	270,000	65⅝@70¼	65¾
August	340,300	66¼@70⅜	66¼
September	6,470,000	66¾@71⅝	66¾
October	430,000	67¾@72⅛	67⅝
November	10,000	68¼@70	68½
December	4,240,000	69¼@73¾	69¾
May	25,000	72⅜@76¼	72⅝
Total	11,785,000		

CORN.

| Month.

60c@$1.00; grouse, $1.25@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2@2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.50; venison, per lb, 14@16c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have continued rather light and holders have had some advantage in fixing prices on the moderate business reported. Demand is, however, quiet, and no considerable quantity could be moved at present quotations. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90@95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; do, shipping, 65@70c; clover, mixed, 65@75c; clover, 50@55c; rye straw, 55@65c; oat straw, 35@40c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts firm; we quote: Handpicked, fancy, 4½c; Spanish shelled, No. 1, 5¾@6c; do, No. 2, 3¼@3½c; do, Virginia, No. 1, 4¼@4½. Beeswax—New more plenty and prices tending in buyers' favor; quoted at 28@29c per lb; ginseng not well settled in value as yet; only a few lots arriving; quoted nominally at $2.80@$3 per lb for Northern and Eastern, $2.40@$2.75 for Western, and $2@$2.50 for Southern.

VEGETABLES—Light receipts of potatoes and a steadier market. Other vegetables are moderately active for choice.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen bunches	$1.50@	
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	75@	1.25
Cucumbers, Norfolk, per basket	40@	50
Cucumbers, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@	1.50
Cabbages, L. I., Flat Dutch, per 100	2.00@	2.50
Cabbages, L. I., small, per 100	1.00@	1.50
Corn, Hackensack, per 100	1.25@	1.50
Corn, South Jersey, per 100	50@	1.25
Celery, Western, per doz stalks	40@	50
Celery, Jersey, per doz stalks	10@	30
Eggplants, Charleston, per bushel bas.	75@	1.00
Eggplants, Florida, per half bbl	1.00@	1.25
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl crate	1.75@	2.50
Onions, Tennessee, per bbl	@	2.25
Onions, Maryland potato, per bbl	1.75@	2.25
Onions, Maryland potato, per basket	87@	1.12
Onions, Virginia potato, per bbl	1.75@	2.00
Onions, Virginia potato, per basket	87@	1.00
Peppers, Jersey, per box	1.75@	2.00
String beans, Jersey, wax, per basket	40@	50
String beans, Jersey, green, per basket	30@	50
String beans, Long Island, per bag	30@	50
Squash, marrow, per bbl	1.25@	1.75
Tomatoes, South Jersey, per bus. crate	1.25@	1.50
Tomatoes, Norfolk, per carrier	1.50@	1.75
Tomatoes, Charleston and Savannah, per carrier	75@	1.25
Tomatoes, Charleston and Savannah, per crate	65@	75
Tomatoes, Charleston and Savannah, inferior to carry	40@	65
Tomatoes, Florida, choice, per carrier.	75@	1.00
Tomatoes, Florida, common, per carrier	40@	60
Tomatoes, Mississippi, per flat case	60@	85
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	75@	..

POTATOES.

N. C., Rose, fair to prime	$2.00@$2.75
N. C., Chile Red, fair to prime	2.00@ 2.50
Norfolk, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Eastern Shore, Rose, fair to prime	2.00@ 2.50
Virginia, Chile Red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Southern, poor to fair, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Southern culls, per bbl	50@ 1.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Demand was only to replenish supplies, with prices without change.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8	@ 8½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	5	@..
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 6
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	8	@ 9
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med to prime	6	@ 7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5
Pacific coast, crop of 1893	5	@..
Pacific coast, crop 1895, com. to prime	3	@ 4

HIDES—The inquiry was good, but business hindered by the moderate supplies.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	20½@..
Montevideo, selected	20@23	20½@..
Cordova, selected	21@24	21 @..
California, selected	22@25	19½@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	10 @..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	18 @18¾
Bogota, selected	21@24	16 @17½
Central America, selected	20@22	17 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	15 @15½
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	17 @..
Porto Cabello, selected	21@23	17 @..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	17 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	@12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	12 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	16 @..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	16@17	14 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	15 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock	10@13	12½@..
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @..
Corientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	13 @..
Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	12 @..
Maranham, as they run	25@28	10 @..
Payta, as they run	26@28	12 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	20@24	11 @..
Progreso, as they run	23@28	8½@..
Savanilla as they run	26@30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24@28	13 @14
Texas, selected	24@30	12 @13
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35@50	9 @..
New-Orleans City, selected	40@75	.. @..
Texas ox and cow, selected	50@60	.. @..

LEATHER—The general demand was very good, with prices firm.

HEMLOCK.

	—Non-Acid.— Buenos Ayres.	—Acid.— Montevideo Hides.	Common Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	..@23	..@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	..@23	..@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	..@23	..@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	..@22	..@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	..@22	..@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	..@22	..@..	22 @..
Damaged, all weights	..@21	..@..	20 @21
Rejects	..	..	18 @20

UNION.

Light backs	36 @37	Light backs, cow	36 @37
Middle backs	36 @37	Seconds	34½@35
Middle, heavy	36 @37	Bellies	16 @17
Seconds, do	34½@35		

OAK.

Dressed backs	36 @38	Bellies	19 @20
Seconds	35 @36		

METALS—Tin steady at 14.20c. Lake copper firm at 10.80@10.85c. Lead firm at 3.32½@3.35c. Spelter quiet at 3.60@3.65c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light, with a steady market.

Southern, regular	28½
Southern, Old Dominion	28¾
Machine-made barrels	29

RESIN—Fine grades were firmer, but trading moderate.

Good str'd	$1.60 @ ..	I	$2.20 @ ..
C'm str'd	1.55 @ ..	K	2.30 @ 2.50
E	1.65 @ 1.70	M	2.75 @ ..
F	1.80 @ 1.82½	N	2.90 @ ..
G	1.90 @ ..	W. G.	3.00 @ 3.05
H	2.00 @ ..	W. W.	3.20@ 3.25

WILMINGTON, July 9.—Resin firm; strained, $1.17½; good strained, $1.22½. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 26c; irregular, 25½c. Tar steady at $1.25. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.20.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—Turpentine firm at 25½c bid; receipts, 70 casks. Resin in good strained, firm at $1.10@$1.20; receipts, 138 bbls.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c bid; sales, 1,250 bbls. Resin firm at $1.22½.

FREIGHTS.

Were less active on the berth, but firm on a reduced supply of room. Chartering was slow and rates barely unchanged. Engagements: Two loads grain, 11½d; to Liverpool, 500 bxs bacon, 10s; 3,000 bxs cheese, 20s; 200 tcs beef, 28; 1,000 pails lard, 12s 6d; to Hamburg, 500 tcs oleo, 75 pfennige; dirty grain, August, to London, via Southampton, 200 tubs butter in refrigerator, 45s; to Glasgow, 100 tcs beef, 3s; to Havre, 350 bales cotton, private terms. Charters: A Norwegian steamer, 381 tons, West India time charter, seven months, $300; a Norwegian bark and a Russian bark, lumber, Gulf port to Buenos Ayres, $12, $2 form; a British bark, spoolwood, Portland to Greenock, 6½; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Bermuda, 10c; a brig, white pine lumber, hence to Havana, $5.25; a bark, coal, Philadelphia to Port Spain, $2; a schooner, 316 tons, general cargo, hence to a range of Puerto Rican ports, basis $1,250 and usual charges; a Spanish bark, 384 tons, salt, Turk's Island to Boston, 7c; a schooner, lumber, Pensacola to Philadelphia, private terms; a schooner, lumber, Pensacola to Perth Amboy, $5; a schooner, forty-two-foot ties, Germantown, Ga., to New-York, 16½c; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Port Tampa, $1.30; a schooner, coal, hence to Brunswick, 70c; a British schooner, lumber, Sheet Harbor, N. S., to New-York, $8, and back to St. Pierre-Miquelon, coal, $1.75; a British schooner, coal, Edgewater to Shelburne, N. S., $1.25; a British schooner, coal, Edgewater to Halifax, $1.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week include 113,474 pks flour, 9,965 pks cornmeal, 3,700 bushels wheat, 145,100 bushels oats, 96,500 bushels barley, 3,850 bushels peas, 475,775 bushels corn, 6,180 bbls rosin, 3,415 bbls spirits turpentine, 12,311 bbls resin, 188 bbls tar, 1,572 bbls pork, 499 bbls beef, 22,647 pks cutmeats, 55,118 pks butter, 45,998 pks cheese, 15,674 tcs lard, 12,488 kegs lard, 1,795 bbls whisky, 1,428 hhds tobacco, 2,022 pks tobacco, 7,755 bales wool, 622 bbls beans, 2,553 bbls cottonseed oil, 2,498 bbls molasses, 3,142 bags peanuts, 44,101 pks eggs, and 449 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $4,899,937, and since Jan. 1, $179,826,059, against $194,780,961 same time last year. The week's exports included 20 bbls potashes, 68,895 bbls wheat flour, 150 bbls rye flour, 2,295 bbls cornmeal, 433,237 bushels wheat, 7,190 bushels oats, 6,898 bushels peas, 165,686 bushels corn, 200 bxs candles, 2,658 tons coal, 4,791 bales cotton, 15,185 bales hay, 161 bbls spirits turpentine, 5,295 bbls resin, 32 bbls tar, 87 bbls pitch, 6,491 gallons lard oil, 201 gallons linseed oil, 36,948 gallons cottonseed oil, 7,879,400 gallons petroleum, 3,177 bbls pork, 1,128 bbls beef, 537 tcs beef, 3,515,400 lbs cutmeats, 107,403 lbs butter, 1,431,040 lbs cheese, 2,918,256 lbs lard, 276 bbls rice, 341,563 lbs tallow, 1,140 hhds tobacco, 955 pks tobacco, 160,571 lbs manufactured tobacco, 700 lbs whalebone.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Wheat suffered another very serious loss in price to-day. Four minutes after the opening September was 1⅝c under yesterday's closing figures and at the close the total decline for the day was 5¼c. During the first half hour there was a feeble rally of ¾c, but as it was due to covering by shorts it was lost when that support was withdrawn. The demoralization which set in yesterday was not worn off when trading began to-day, but the trade was unprepared for the panicky conditions that marked to-day's business. The last hour witnessed the full force of the selling furore, and as the final quotations were just ⅛c above the extreme inside, it can be readily seen that the last moments were the weakest of the session. "Long" wheat kept pressing on the market all day, and several large and important lines, which had weathered the 18 to 20 cent decline, came out, their owners willingly acknowledging defeat and accepting losses. The damage in the Northwest was talked of without avail, very few believing that Spring wheat will be anything but large in yield and fine in quality. Foreigners were buying nothing, and English and Continental markets were following this side unresistingly. The general belief to-day was that the Government report, which will be issued to-morrow, will be a bearish document. Liverpool at the close was ⅝@1½d lower, Antwerp 2⅝c lower, Paris 10c lower, and Berlin 2½@2¾ marks lower. Fifty-four of 86 cars received to-day were new wheat. The new crop movement was of paramount importance in causing to-day's break. Northwestern receipts were 105 cars. Withdrawals from store were 37,311 bushels, and 66,000 bushels cleared at the seaboard.

WHEAT—September opened from 67½c to 67⅝c, declined to 62½c, and closed at 62¾c, with the loss mentioned above. Cash wheat was weak and lower relatively with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points were 122,874 bushels; shipments, 138,313 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 6,046 bushels; shipments, 26,236 bushels.

CORN—Was surprisingly strong in the face of a heavy wheat market. Local operators were the principal buyers, their purchases being principally to cover shorts. The Orange Judd Farmer's estimate of 100,000,000 bushels less corn in first hands than a year ago had a decidedly strengthening effect on prices. The movement of corn is light and that is a consideration of no mean importance. Export clearances at the seaboard were large to-day, at 305,034 bushels. This is an unusual quantity to be shipped abroad, and it was a subject of some comment. Liverpool cables were firm. Receipts at Chicago were 240 cars, and 140,192 bushels were taken from store. The poor condition of pastures benefits prices of corn very materially, as it will beyond doubt be felt in the consumptive demand for that grain. September corn opened at 42¾c, sold between 42¾c and 43⅝@43½c, closing at 42⅝c, ⅝c under yesterday. Cash sold ½c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 190,081 bushels; shipments, 129,856 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 241,614 bushels.

OATS—Being in a great measure governed by the same conditions as corn, failed to follow wheat in its downward course. There is a stubborn "long" interest in corn and a big "short" one, both of which find reasons for buying and sustaining prices. Receipts to-day were 312 cars, 63 cars less than estimated. Withdrawals from store were 54,288 bushels. September oats closed lower, ⅝@¾c under yesterday. Cash oats were easy, but prices did not decline.

RYE—Was dull and lower. Prices declined 1½@2c, and yet trade was quiet. The influence of heavy wheat market was keenly felt. Receipts were 2 cars new rye. On the regular market No. 2 was 48c bid. Some choice, by sample, sold at 50¼@51c, closing at 50c bid.

BARLEY—There was but little trading in barley. No especial demand was noted, but fair to good malting barley could be sold. Such goods sold at 90@93c. September was 93c bid.

PROVISIONS—A brilliant and successful raid was made on pork and ribs early this morning. As prices broke, stop orders came out, and it was not until a 75c decline in the former had been made that any supporting demand appeared. So few orders to buy were to hand that it was a comparatively easy matter to force values down. The excessive weakness of wheat toward the close told on provisions, and they closed at and around inside figures. Lard did not display the same depression as the other articles, but it was far from strong. At the close September pork was 82½c under yesterday; September lard 50c lower, and September ribs 7½@10c lower; September ribs, loose, 6¼c, closing 5.27½c. For eign and domestic markets were easier. Receipts and shipments were large. The demand for cash product was moderate, and prices favored buyers. Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 15 cars; corn, 100 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 24,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Lake rates were steady with a fair demand from boats at 1c for grain to Buffalo. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—			
July	66¾@..	61¼@..	61¾@..
Sept	67½@67⅝	67⅝@..	62½@..
Dec	69½@69¾	69¾@..	64¾@..
Corn, No. 2—			
July	41¾@..	42⅝@..	41¾@..
Sept	42¾@..	43⅝@..	42¼@..
May	35¾@..	36⅞@..	35½@..
Oats, No. 2—			
July	23⅝@..	23¾@..	23⅛@..
Sept	22⅜@22¾	23½@23¾	22½@..
May	26¾@26¾	26¾@..	26⅜@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—			
July	$11.47½	$11.47½	$11.02½
Sept	12.00	12.00	11.17½
Lard, per 100 lb—			
July	6.42½	6.42½	6.35
Sept	6.52½	6.55	6.45
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—			
July	6.20	6.20	6.10
Sept	6.35	6.37½	6.45

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—The further decline in wheat caused depression in flour; quotations fully 75@80c under top figures of a month ago; No. 2 Spring wheat, 61¼@64¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@65c; No. 2 red, 61¾@61¾c; No. 2 corn, 42¾c; No. 3 oats, 22c; No. 2 rye, 48c nominal; No. 2 barley, 47c nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.35; prime timothy seed, $5.90 nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $11@$11.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.35@$6.39½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.10@$6.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6c@6.25@$5.37½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@$6.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf, $5.41; granulated, $4.69; standard A, $4.56 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 59c; boiled, 62c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	5,112	3,672
Wheat, bushels	11,050	16,775
Corn, bushels	106,800	62,156
Oats, bushels	191,400	297,728
Rye, bushels	700	..
Barley, bushels	7,050	..

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 16½c; firsts, 15@16c; seconds 12@14c; eggs were steady; fresh stock, 10½@10¾c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

BEEVES—Receipts, 49 cars, or 809 head: 3 cars of local stock for the market and 46 cars for exporters and slaughterers; a few old cows and bulls were sold at moderate prices, quality considered; trading a little weak; city-dressed native sides sluggish at 6¾@8¾c per lb; Texas do slow at 5@7c. To-day's cable advices show no alteration in the European market. American live cattle are selling at 10½@11¾c per lb, estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal; American sheep at 11@12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7¾@9c at London, and at 8½@9½c at Liverpool. Shipments to-day include 900 cattle and 500 sheep for N. Goldsmith, 906 cattle and 467 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son, and 2,480 quarters of beef, all on the Cevic for Liverpool. The Paris, sailing Wednesday, carries 1,800 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company, and 500 quarters for D. H. Sherman. The Kansas City carries 150 cattle to Bristol for M. Goldsmith.

CALVES—Receipts, 146 head, all for the market, and about 256 head were held over yesterday, making fully 400 on sale; no good veals offered; buttermilks and fed calves were in very moderate request at barely steady prices, or at $2.25@$5.75 for the former and $3 for the latter; and a few light common veals sold at $4.50; dressed calves in rather slack demand, but dressed buttermilks were a small fraction higher; city-dressed veals sold at 9½@9¾c per lb, country dressed at 6@8c, dressed grassers and buttermilks at 4@5½c, and little calves at 4@5½c.

—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—41 buttermilk calves, 140-lb average, $2.75 per 100 lb; 23 do, 164 lb, at $2.50; 8 do, 175 lb, at $2.40; 28 do, 148 lb, at $2.30; also late Monday: 14 buttermilk calves, 166 lb, at $2.50; 12 fed calves, 200 lb, at $4; 76 veals, 136 lb, at $5.25. S. SANDERSON—19 veals, 100 lb, at $4.50. M. COLLINS —12 Virginia-fed calves, 133 lb, at $3.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 11½ cars, or 2,732 head: 3 cars for export alive, 2 cars for city butchers, 6½ cars for the market, making with 2 cars held over yesterday, 13½ cars on sale; firm for all grades of sheep and best grades 25c higher; lambs were also firm on light receipts, and prospects encouraging for a good trade to-morrow; ordinary choice sheep sold at $2.50@$4 per 100 lb, inferior to prime lambs at $4@$6; dressed mutton firm and in demand at 4@7c, and a few extra prime wethers brought 7¼@8c; dressed lambs also active at 7@11½c, choice ones selling at 12c.—SALES.—J. H. WILKERSON—144 Indiana lambs, 68-lb average, at $6 per 100 lb; 5 sheep, 90 lb, at $2.75. S. JUDD & CO.—250 Kentucky lambs, 62 lb, at $4.75; 166 Ohio sheep, 99 lb, at $4; 99 lambs, at $4; 62 Ohio lambs, 63 lb, at $5.25; 2 bucks, 130 lb, at $2.50. B. McPHERSON & CO.—230 Virginia lambs, 68 lb, at $5.75; 195 Kentucky do, 68 lb, at $5.62½; 208 do, 68 lb, at $5.37½; 25 do, 66 lb, at $4; 19 Kentucky sheep, 108 lb, at $3.50; 6 do, 110 lb, at $2.50; 2 do, 75 lb, at $2.50. D. HARRINGTON—Monday: 176 Ohio sheep, 109 lb, at $3.80; 208 do, 89 lb, at $3.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—230 Kentucky lambs, 62 lb, at $5.12½; 248 Virginia sheep and lambs, 61 lb, at $4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 19 cars, or 2,967 head, of which about 2 cars were on sale; market firm and a shade higher, at $5.50@$5.70 for good heavy and medium weights; country-dressed steady at 7@8c per lb for medium to light hogs. —SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—1,317 Corn State hogs, 186 lb-average, at $5.65 per 100 lb; 4 rough do, 400 lb, at $4.65; also late Monday: 50 State hogs, 204 lb, at $5.55; 51 do, 223 lb, at $5.50. G. DILLENBECK—76 State hogs, 186 lb, at $5.70; 1 rough hog, 250 lb, at $4.70. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—Late yesterday: 199 State hogs, 199 lb, at $5.65. A. W. LAMB—Late Monday: 80 State hogs, 220 lb, at $5.55; 90 do, 185 lb, at $5.60.

BUFFALO, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 700 head; total for week thus far, 6,300 head; for same time last week, 5,360 head; consigned through, 700 head; to New-York, 700 head; none on sale; feeling steady. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,200 head; total for week thus far, 20,550 head; for same time last week, 16,350 head; consigned through, 450 head; to New-York, 600 head; on sale, 750 head; the market early was firm to strong; closed firm; all sold; Yorkers, $5.40@$5.45; good mediums, $5.50 @$5.55; roughs, $4.50@$4.90; stags, $3.50@$4.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 225 head; total for week thus far, 17,225 head; for same time last week, 19,500 head; none consigned through; to New-York, none; on sale, 225 head; market opened steady and closed steady; good sheep, $3@$3.25; culls and common, $1@ $2.50; lambs, $3.50@$5.

EAST LIBERTY, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts light and steady demand; market firmer; prime, $5.30@$5.50; good, $4.50@$4.80; good butchers' $4.10@$4.30; rough fat, $3@$4; bulls, cows, and stags, $1.75@$3.25; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$30. Hogs—Receipts light, market active; Philadelphias, $5.50@$5.55; good Yorkers and mixed, $5.45@$5.50; common to fair Yorkers, $5.30@$5.40; rough, $3.75@$4.50. Sheep—The supply is light to-day and the demand steady; market firm; extra sheep, $3.30@$3.80; good, $2.70@ $3; fair, $1.50@$2; common, 50c@$1; best lambs, $3.60@$3.80; good, $2.85@$3.15; common to fair, $1.50@$2.50; Spring lambs, $2@$4.75; veal calves, $5.50@$6.25; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,958 head; prices on native steady; Texas market opened 10c higher and closed steady; native steers, $2.90@$5.35; native cows, $2.25@$3.25; Texas steers, $3@$3.60; Texas cows, $2.40@ $2.60. Hogs—Receipts, 5,183 head; the market opened steady and unchanged, then declined 10c for heavy grades; packers' sold at $4.75@$5.15; butchers', $5.15@$5.25; porkers, $4.50@$5.05. Sheep—Receipts, 2,229 head; market strong and prices a shade higher; lambs, $3.50@$4.45; native sheep, $2.50@$3.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 9.—There was a good supply of cattle on sale to-day, but not many choice beeves were offered, and for such prices ruled strong, with an advance of 10c per 100 lb in a number of instances. The general market, however, was easy. Offerings of hogs were light, but packers refused to take hold at yesterday's figures, and prices ruled weak, with sales of heavy and mixed at a decline of 10c per 100 lb. The supply of sheep was large. The demand was only fair and prices were 10@15c lower.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,500 head; extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.80@$6.10; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.40@$5.80; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.80@$5.35; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,200 lb, $3.50@$4.75; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.80; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.15@ $4; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.40@$3.15; cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.50; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.50@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@ $5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $2.25@$4.25; Texas steers, $2.90@$4.75; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000 head; heavy, packing and shipping lots, $4.90@$5.35; common to choice mixed, $4.80@$5.25; choice assorted, $5@$5.20; light, $4.85@$5.25; pigs, $3.60@$4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.75@$4; lambs, $3.50@$5.90.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 78s 9d; prime mess steady at 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess Western fine dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 50s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 44s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 32s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 32s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 32s 6d; shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 30s. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 18s. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 27s 9d. Resin steady at 4s 3d for common. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 33s 3d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 3d; No. 2 red Spring dull at 5s 8d. Flour —St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 2½d; July steady at 4s 1d; August steady at 4s ½d; September steady at 4s ½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15@£2 5.

4 P. M. Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, nominal. Breadstuffs clause, July delivery, 3 44-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 44-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 46-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 47-64@3 48-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 48-64@3 49-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 49-64@ 3 50-64d, buyers; December and January, delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 52-64d, value; February and March delivery, 3 53-64@3 54-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 54-64@3 55-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 56-64d, sellers.

LONDON, July 9—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s 3d per quarter; June shipment, via Cape, 37s 6d; linseed oil, 21s 1½d@21s 3d per cwt; spirits of turpentine, 21s 4½d per cwt. Sugar, 11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal colonial, 96° degree test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 11¼d; October-December, 10s 6¾d. Manila Hemp—Good, £17 13, cost, insurance, and freight.

LONDON, July 9.—Sixteen thousand bales were offered at the wool sales to-day. New South Wales wools sold readily to Yorkshire and Continental purchasers, and better merinos and crossbreds were well sought for by American operators, who purchased wools suitable for their wants liberally. Crossbreds were in brisk demand by the home trade, and there was more competition on the part of Continental buyers. Cape of Good Hope and Natals sold well, and long greasies were in shade harder. Following are the day's sales in detail, with the prices obtained: New South Wales, 4,300 bales—Scoured, 7½@d; greasy, 2½d; do, locks and pieces, 5½d@10d; greasy, 3½@7½d; do, locks and pieces, 2½@7¼d. Queensland, 1,800 bales—Scoured, 1s ½d; greasy, 4½@9d; do, locks and pieces, 5d@6½d. Victoria, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 6½d; do, locks and pieces, 8d@1s; greasy, 5d@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@6¼d. South Australia, 700 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 1d; do, locks and pieces, 6@11½d; greasy, 4½@7½d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@6¾d. West Australia, 1,300 bales—Greasy, 4½@6d. Tasmania, 2,000 bales—Scoured, 8½@9d; do, locks and pieces, 7@7¼d; greasy, 6½@10d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@6d. New-Zealand, 5,300 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 3d; do, locks and pieces, 6¼d@ 1s; greasy, 5d@10¾d; do, locks and pieces, 2½@ 8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 600 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 4d; greasy, 4¼@7¾d.

HAVANA, July 9.—Sugar quiet, but firm. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold 9@9½ premium; on London, 10½@20⅝ premium.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO MEN IN THE BUSINESS.

A Sale for Improvement in North Moore Street—Details of the Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold, for D. S. Walton, to Adolph Kutrof, at $80,000, the property at 20 to 24 North Moore Street, with old buildings. A seven-story manufacturing building will be erected on the site.

Mr. John Davis has sold, for S. W. B. Smith, a five-story flat, to be built at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundredth Street; and, to Mr. Smith, for Edward and Henry Hirsch, four lots at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, in partition, to J. H. Strauss, at $8,700, the block front on the west side of Cambreling Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and Bayard Streets, 350 by 87.6 by 250 by jog 12.6 by 100 by 75. He also sold, at $25,500, to the plaintiffs, Joseph and Lena Schilling, the five-story brick tenement 327 East Eighth Street, north side, 238.6 feet west of Avenue C, 24.9 by 93.11. In partition, also, Mr. Meyer sold, to Timothy Donovan, at $5,000, the four-story brick tenement 531 West Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 360 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9. Three lots on Fifth Avenue, beginning 25.1½ feet south of Ninetieth Street, were withdrawn for lack of bids. They will be sold on Oct. 3.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $25,841.67, to the plaintiff, Annie E. Bonnell, the five-story brick flat 178 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11. At first the property was knocked down to Lewis S. Samuel, but he refused to comply with the terms of sale.

Mr. J. M. Strong sold, in partition, at $12,850, to John Valentine, the five-story brick tenement 319 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.10.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, R. M. S. Putnam, referee, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-first Street, 100 by 100. Due on judgment, $49,500; on prior mortgage, $215,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 226 and 228 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Second Avenue, 50 by 90.8¾, two five-story brownstone flats. Due on judgment, $27,386; on prior mortgage, $37,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter C. Low, referee, 310 and 312 west Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $12,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 320 East One hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 170 feet west of Mott Avenue, 18.6 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,290.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24.11 by 99.10¾, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $26,380.

By Thomas A. McGowan, foreclosure sale, Isaac B. Brennan, referee, the right, title, &c., of Philip Does to the lease of 191 and 193 Delancey Street, south side, 107.4 feet east of Attorney Street, 42.8 by 100, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $6,855.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Hull, referee, 351 Water Street, south side, between Roosevelt Street and James Slip, 16.4 by 75, two-story and attic brick house. Due on judgment, $2,265; on prior mortgage, $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the plans filed and alterations to be made:

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by William H. Bingham of Elmford Park, Westchester County; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, six three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Henry Gerken of 43 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; cost, $108,000.

Southern Boulevard, west side,